CITY ON A HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz
27 May 1982—Volume 15, Issue 29

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CITY ON A HILL

NEWS

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FALKLAND WAR CONTINUES: At 6:30 am local time Friday, a reported 1000 British troops landed at the tiny hamlet of Port San Carlos, East Falkland Island. Conflicting reports have confused the exact number of planes and ships lost since Friday morning during the daily fighting over the British beachhead. At press time, Britian claimed that it had shot down 67 Argentine jets (more than a quarter of that country's airforce). The Argentines have neither confirmed or denied this, but that it has sank "18 to 20" British ships and downed 16-10 Harrier jet crafts. Britain has admitted to the loss of eight Harriers and nine helicopters.

The war continued Tuesday morning with the sinking of two British craft, the *HMS Coventry*, a destroyer and the *Atlantic Conveyor*, a freighter, which were sunk by French-made, Exocet missiles fired from Argentine aircraft. British officials believed that the Argentines had meant to sink the aircraft carrier *HMS Hermes* instead of the freighter.

Casualties are not yet known from Tuesday morning's air-to-sea attack, but the death toll from the two-month-old conflict is well over 450, most of these Argentines, killed in the May 4 sinking of the cruiser *General Belgrano*.

In New York, the UN Security council is expected to vote on a proposal to give Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar seven days to negotiate another cease fire. British Prime Minister Thatcher told the House of Commons that the UK would not agree to a cease-fire until Argentine troops are withdrawn from the Falklands.

In the meantime, an invasion of Port Stanley, the Falkland's capital, is expected in the next few days.

WILDCAT: John F. Bookout Jr., president of Shell Oil Company said Monday that the United States should drill on public land, including, environmentally protected lands and wildlife refugees, in order to become energy self sufficient and to "beat OPEC". Bookout thinks that American public opinion is changing, and that public lands will soon be available for development. He is urging the opening of these lands because "that's where we think the large oil fields in this country are."

PATTI TURNS NUKLEHEAD: Appearing at a news conference along with music personalities Stevie Wonder and Graham Nash, President Reagan's youngest daughter, Patti Davis, spoke in favor of an immediate nuclear arms freeze. The news rally was called to announce an anti-nuclear benefit concert at the Rose Bowl on June 6. Ms. Davis also commented that "the idea of a limited nuclear war is absurd," and that "Man has never invented a weapon he didn't ultimately use."

FALWELL RAZZED DOWN UNDER: The Rev. Jerry Falwell was heckled in Sydney Australia by a local group calling itself the New South Wales Moral Majority, wh chanted "Who's the Moral Majority? It's gays, women and blacks." Falwell commented to reporters that "there are kooks in every town...We love homosexuals, they are just people with problems who need Christ." He added that "Marxist-Leninism is satanic in origin."

NAZIS NOT NICE: According to John Loftus, a former prosecutor in the Justice Department's office of special investigations, Nazi collaborators were given jobs in the US and some were even sent back to the Soviet Union in parachute teams in an unsuccessful attempt to perform assassinations and start civil wars.

Loftus, whose office was formed in 1980 to root out the former Nazis, said that State Department officials smuggled hundreds of collaborators into this country, offered them citizenship and gave them jobs in exchange for Soviet intelligence information, then lied to Congress, the courts and the public in a massive coverup.

The operation was carried out in defiance of orders from Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, who said war criminals were not to be allowed in. Loftus implied, but would not directly state, that Eisenhower figures such as Vice President Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller knew of the subterfuge.

"I have read some classified information that indicated that a number of these programs were approved at the highest levels," he said.

Among those investigated by Loftus was Stanislau Stankevitch, now dead. Loftus said Stankevitch was recruited by US intelligence, given a job with Radio Liberty and allowed to become a citizen. Under Stankevitch's command Jews, even babies, were piled atop one another and shot en masse, "in order to save ammunition," Loftus said.

Loftus said he went public with the information because of frustration at the slow progress of the investigations. Much evidence is not available, he said, and much of what is available cannot be used in court.

SUPREME COURT TAKES ON ABORTION: The Supreme Court announced Monday its intention to rule on a series of Akron, Ohio civic laws restricting abortion. It is the first time the court has addressed this issue since their controversial 1973 ruling to legalize it. The series of laws passed in Akron in 1978 include a provision for a 24-hour delay between application for the operation and the operation itself; a requirement for doctors to tell their patients about the characteristics and physical appearance of the fetus, and a requirement that pregnant teen-age girls get the permission of their parents, a legal guardian, or a court before they have an abortion. The court's decisions are not expected until next year. The Court also ruled Monday that a San Mateo woman who suffered birth defects as a result of her father's exposure to the Manhattan Project during 1944 could not collect damages from the government; ruled 5-4 that FBI records on the conduct of ex-President Nixon's political opponents will not be opened to the public; and said that it would decide whether or not police need a search warrant to enter fenced-off pastures to search for marijuana.

AROMA OF LOVE: Androsterone, an enzyme which occurs naturally in the sweat of pigs, could be used to manipulate voters, said Lowell Ponte, a former consultant on exotic weapons. The chemical had the effect on test subjects of making them become "friendlier and more happy." They described photographs treated with the chemical as "more attractive and interesting" than before the treatment.

DEAD WEIGHT: 400,000 protestors gathered in parks throughout Tokyo Sunday in Japan's largest demonstration against nuclear weapons Demonstrators lay on the ground in a symbolic tribute to the aftermath of a nuclear strike.

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK: San Francisco *Chronicle*, May 24, 1982: The Recession Hits the Black Middle Class.

SPERM BANK BABY: The Repository for Germinal Choice, a sperm bank whose donors are Nobel Laureates and others noted for brilliance, has announced the birth of the first child conceived through their service. Born to a rural couple whose husband is sterile, the child is reportedly a healthy nine pound female. Both the couple and the donor, an "esteemed mathematician in his thirties at an American university," prefer to remain anonymous. William B. Shockley, a Nobel laureate and the only donor to publicize his status, said Monday that a general misunderstanding about his views led him to run for the Senate. His belief is that the human race is regressing due to the "excessive reproduction" of genetically inferior people.

PATIO FURNITURE: The Washington *Post* revealed that the Federal Labor Relations Agency spent $266,350 to outfit its offices. A $2492 patio set was purchased but could not be used, because the agency is not allowed to use the patio. The patio set is included in about $10,000 worth of furniture currently being held unused in storage. The agency has had to fire 47 employees in order to decrease spending.

HORSE D'COMBAT: The filly Cupecoy's Joy, outran her male counterparts to post a victory at the Belmont stakes, the third and final leg of the Triple Crown. Cupecoy's Joy joined Gato Del Sol and Aloma's Ruler, as the third 'darkhorse' to win in this year's series of races, called by many the Cripple Crown due to the plague of injuries which sidelined early favorites.

BASKET WEAVING: The Philadelphia 76ers broke the spell of the ghosts of playoffs past by blowing out the Celtics by 15 points in the Boston Garden. For the second year in a row the Boston Celtics came back from a 3-1 game deficit to forge a seventh and deciding game in their home arena. Last year the Celtics won the final game by one point, and went on to win the World Championship. This year, however, the 76ers shook the choke jinx, and will face the Los Angeles Lakers in the NBA finals.

"To avoid racism on campus," said Dean Ronnie Gruhn, "we have to start spending an awful lot of time talking to each other, and more importantly, listening to other people."

Teach-In on Racism

Rising Tensions at Merrill

by Alex Raksin

photo by Liz Blozan

A "Teach-In" was held at Merrill College this Tuesday to challenge rising sentiments after the Merrill College Provost received six complaints late last week from students alleging racial harassment at the college. Over 150 students gathered together at the teach-in to hear speakers address "growing racial tension" on campus and throughout the country.

In the complaints, two Merrill students were accused of "verbal and even physical harassment," according to Ann Lane, Merrill academic preceptor and chair of the teach-in. The two students will be able to request an "informal hearing," in which they will try to work out a reconciliation with the students who wrote the complaints. If the accused students do not opt for the informal hearing, they will face a formal hearing, which could result in a warning or even permanent suspension.

The two students (Lane has asked that they not be named because "no guilt has yet been proven") have been placed on "interim suspension" so they will be kept away from further confrontations.

A contention spread widely throughout the campus holds that the students are part of a "Neo-Nazi group," but Lane cautions against this. "One has to be careful," she said. "There's a fad of militaristic costuming going around [at Merrill], and one can't—as some are doing—confuse *that* with the alleged flaunting of Nazi stuff. The whole issue has been quickly inflated, and [the accused students] have been made responsible for a whole range of things."

Though the specific accusations were not mentioned at the Teach-in, several Merrill staff members and students who have asked not to be identified seemed to reach a consensus on the major events in question: the flaunting of Nazi symbols, student harassment, and personal conflicts.

"One of the accused is a punk rocker," said a Merrill student. "She goes around with a Mohawk haircut and wears punk clothing and has a knife with a Nazi symbol scrawled on it. She had spat at one student and got into an argument where she pushed a Black woman." But another student who claims to know this woman well insists, "I don't think she's racist at all—it's just part of the punk game." Another student claims the confrontation was part of a personality conflict between the accused and one of the students who wrote a complaint.

The two people who are now under official inquiry for alleged antagonistic acts are said by Merrill students interviewed to be punk rockers. "I don't think they're really racist," said one Merrill student, "but they're antagonistic to a lot of people, not just minorities."

The incident which brought the whole issue to a head occurred last Tuesday, when one of the accused allegedly spat at a Black woman. But a student who claims to know the accused well insists "I don't think she's racist at all—it's just part of the punk game." Another student claims the confrontation was a reaction to an incident which occurred last quarter when the accused woman was allegedly stabbed above the eye with a pencil.

Because of uncertainty as to the actual events, Lane emphasized that students must not confuse discriminate racism with undirected attacks. "We have to step back from what has been specifically alleged against these two students," she said, "and look at the broader problems of racism today."

The teach-in centered on those broader points, emphasizing the need to make sure UCSC doesn't follow nationwide racist trends. To avoid racism on campus, said Social Sciences Dean Isebill Gruhn, "We have to start spending an awful lot of time talking to each other, and more importantly, listening to other people." "If you are not part of the solution," said Oakes professor Carolyn Clark to the audience, "then you are part of the problem."

Mary Corralejo, a Chicana activist on campus, spoke of her concern that Chicanos are not able to maintain an individual identity on campus. As a result of this, she said, "We colonize our activities...We take on *their* activities...like throwing food in the dining hall...which is like throwing other people away."

Oakes professor Roberto Crespi presented a forceful message that "racism is all around us...Only the insulated and the blind cannot see that racism is happening through the increase in racist cop attacks...and with 18 percent of students in *Who's Who Among American High School Students* saying they have racist tendencies."

Organizers intended the teach-in to be a consciousness-raising event, and at its end, they announced new efforts to combat racist sentiment and make the UCSC community aware of the problems.

The "Merrill Roots Committee," as it has been informally dubbed, has been formed to keep Merrill College oriented toward Third World issues (in light of what one faculty member at the teach-in called "a real lack of support from central administration"). Efforts to broaden peer counseling services and racism workshops were announced. The Merrill Community is also working to provide more educational forums, including a multi-cultural awareness group and a study program in conjunction with Merrill's Third World-oriented core course.

Regardless of the specific accusations about harassment the need for these efforts remains, said one senior campus administrator, "because the whole thing produces an air of tension that in itself is oppressive." ✓

ATTENTION!

All applicants for *City on a Hill* jobs please come for an interview this Friday at the Stonehouse (at the base of campus, across from the Barn Theatre). Applicants for Women's Editor, City Editor, Campus Editor, Copy Editor, and Arts Editor will be interviewed. Interviews begin at 5 pm. All interested must Everyone who applied at Student Employment must bring a writing sample and go through a five to ten minute interview.

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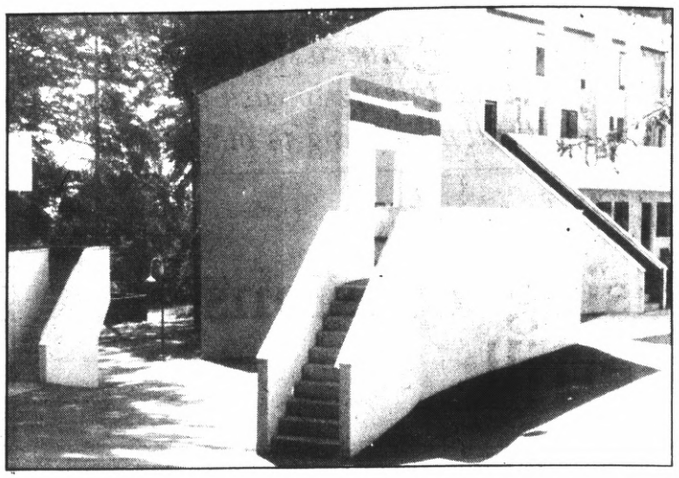
Squeezing Students Out of the Dorms

by Frank Lawrence



Santa Cruz's housing squeeze forces more and more returning students to look for living space on campus. But getting a room at UCSC has turned out to be just as difficult as finding one in town.

Through a lottery system, about 950 spaces on campus were allocated to continuing students, leaving nearly 1000 more on waiting lists. Of those students guaranteed space, 130 failed to turn in their contracts on time, allowing room for that number from the waiting lists. Yet nearly 900 students remain on waiting lists, in limbo about their housing arrangements for next Fall.

Rob Chrisler, assistant manager of housing and food services, thinks that talk of a housing pinch is premature. "In most colleges, any returning student who wants on-campus housing can get it. We may get to opening day with no waiting list."

But one college housing coordinator noted "Saying that all those who want space will get it is speculation." And students on waiting lists are not resting comfortably. Seth Katz drew number 171 in Kresge's lottery. "It's unsettling to not know where I'll be living next fall," he said. "They took the first eighty names from the lottery. All of those eighty, plus ninety more ahead of me on the waiting list will have to turn down the space guaranteed them before I'll get a room. I don't feel very secure with those odds."

The problem for continuing students is exacerbated by UCSC's policy of reserving space for all incoming freshpeople. "We're the only UC that guarantees housing for all freshmen," Chrisler explained, "It's basically a freshmen recruitment tool." Joe Allen of the Admissions Office agreed: "That guarantee is a really important thing to be able to say to prospective new students in terms of recruitment."

UCSC's lottery system is new and has been the subject of much debate. It was pushed by Chrisler's office, and he said "I really feel good about the way we've handled it this year." But that feeling isn't shared campuswide.

"We're the only UC that guarantees housing for all freshmen. It's basically a recruiting tool."

Stevenson housing coordinator Cindy Rotwein said, "I don't think we'll do the lottery again. I don't like it. I think it created a lot of anxiety. The housing coordinators have started meeting together recently. The consensus is that there is a better way to do it." Kresge Provost Helene Moglen had even stronger words about the lottery, saying, "I think it was terrible. I wish we hadn't done it. I'm very unhappy."

Students at Oakes did not like the lottery, and therefore it didn't use the new system. Housing coordinator Ellen Morrison said, "It seemed to take away any control they had over where they will live. We used a first-come, first-served system because it let people have a say in the process. It gave students a chance to assume some responsibility."

Central Housing said it dropped the first-come, first-served system last year because it "favored the rich. Those who had an extra $100 [to pay the contract initiation fee] laying around were able to secure housing, while poorer students could not." Morrison pointed out that Oakes students didn't have to pay their $100 deposit any earlier than students at other colleges. "We didn't have any money involved in ascertaining who was guaranteed a space."

Morrison also was concerned that the early due date for the deposit discriminates against the economically disadvantaged. But her system was different than that of Central Housings. "I pushed for deferments for EOP and financial aid students," she said, "because the system was clearly discriminatory against these students." She added, "We got the EOP deferment, but not the financial aid one."

Why wouldn't Financial Aid give deferments for the $100 housing deposit? Ann Sturdevant, associate director of financial aid, said, "That's a housing policy, not a financial aid policy. Central Housing along with the bursars made the decision. Campus housing is very much like a business. It makes good business sense for them to do it this way."

Provost Moglen, a member of the Financial Aid Committee, noted that the idea of a deferment "never came before the committee. It would be an appropriate issue for the committee to deal with," she added. Joe Allen, assistant director of admissions (who also sits on the Financial Aid Committee) agreed with Moglen. "If that $100 is required, it should be budgeted into a student's financial aid package.

Chrisler explained how financial aid students could pay the $100. "They can use some of their spring housing money to pay the deposit. Then they can carry a sundry debt for the balance of their spring housing bill over the summer. Then when school ends, they can get a job and pay off their debt."

While this route is possible, there are problems with it. Unemployment in Santa Cruz is now running at 14 percent, making it nearly impossible for many people to find a job. And the scheme is quite elaborate, especially when compared to checking off a deferment box on the housing contract, as EOP students can do. Allen pointed out, "There is a danger that, for whatever reason, some students may not make arrangements with the university to pay back the debt."

One student best summed up the perspective of those fighting for space on campus. "It seems totally inconsistent for them on the one hand to tell you 'we recognize your need for financial aid to pay your housing and on the other to say 'sorry, we won't give you a deferment to cover the $100 deposit for next fall's housing.' " ✓

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The Battle for County Schools Superintendent

With A Bare-Boned Budget, Nothing Short of Brilliant Will Do

by Karl Whittles

As school kids get ready for the final bell of the year, the race for Santa Cruz County Superintendent of Schools is rapidly approaching the boiling point. Santa Cruz County has 11 school districts that serve 35,000 students, kindergarten through the 12 grade. Between these local school districts and the State Department of Eduction lies the County Office of Education (COE) and its head is the county superintendent.

Besides acting as an intermediary, unit the office of education and the superintendent provide those services that can be more economically and efficiently executed by a central office. These include programs for handicapped students, vocational training courses, a central library of audio-visual materials, an outdoor educational camp, centralized fiscal, administrative and research services, curriculum and staff development, schools for juvenile delinquents, and the collection and transferral of data throughout the county.

The Candidates

There are four people running for Superintendent of schools, all of whom appear fairly close in current election predictions. If these predictions are borne out at the poles, then none of the four will get the 50 percent majority of the votes needed to win. This could result in a run-off election between the two top finishers in November.

Dr. Richard Van Deren

Incumbent Richard Van Deren rests on his record of the last 3 and a half years. He stresses, "We need somebody who has been in the trenches and I've been there for the last 15 years." Van Deren served as a district superintendent for over 11 years before being elected to the county-wide position. He says he is committed to the expansion of occupational training, and points to the doubling of the number of students in the Regional Occupation Program, which is working with local industry to train 3000 people for jobs in the area. Another improvement Van Deren cites is the establishment of a centralized office. Previously, services provided by COE were scattered among six different locations throughout the county. "[Centralization] has proved a considerable savings in time and travel costs," says the incumbent, "This central location allows us to provide more efficient service to the districts, agencies and the general public."

Looking towards the future, Van Deren sees a need to meet the challenge of the computer age and at the same time reemphasize traditional values. He has recently ordered 80 microcomputers for the county high schools as instructional tools. As Santa Cruz develops more of a computer industry," he says, "we will need to place major emphasis in this area." he also believes in a "need to teach in all grades, in a systematic way, the ethical principles of this country, and a fundamental respect for human dignity. Because if we violate them we suffer."

Richard Bristow

Richard Bristow also points towards experience as major issue. Though not an official member, he has been to 68 school board meetings in the last 17 months and is critical of the incumbent's attendance record. "I rarely if ever see Van Deren at the district meetings," he says. "He's been invisible." Bristow also points to his ten years of teaching experience and masters degree in business administration. He stresses the need for coordination. "Quite often," he explains, "I see that local districts and the Office of the County Superintendent of Schools do not know what each other is saying, thus creating many inefficiencies in management coordination." If elected, he promises to continue to attend many school district meetings in an effort to get the districts and COE moving in the same direction.

Bristow believes Van Deren has "proven how incompetent he is in the last 3 and a half years." One example he gives is the over $17,000 per month rent paid for the CEO's office space. "It is more per square foot than Nob Hill Market or Kiddie World pay for similiar space in the same building." He continues, "On top of this, the COE has used public education funds to improve someone else's building," with such leasehold improvements as lowering the fire sprinkler system and changing the heating and ventilation system. "Such improvements," Bristow asserts, "should be borne in part if not completely by the owner." Bristow stesses "what can be done with this job is incredible," and after losing by just 1,400 votes four years ago he has campaigned hard for 16 months to try to win the post, in order to begin the changes he sees as necessary.

David Weiss

For Dave Weiss, leadership is the quality most needed today. It is also one he believes the current superintendent lacks. Weiss is a San Lorenzo Valley High School teacher. He has also been a teacher representative to SLV's school board and a budget negotiator, and has an extensive background in private business and law. He sees an overabundance of high-salaried administrators and a general lack of accountability. "The need is for a whole new perspective on the educational system," he says, "if we are going to reverse its current serious problems.

"I'm not a member of the administrative club" says Weiss. "Administrators will listen to your input but then go right on with the status quo." He emphasizes that Santa Cruz County needs a new direction in education and that the current priorities are upside down. "No one is an advocate of education." Weiss promises to place the needs of the classroom and the student above the needs of support services. "I've been on the other side," states Weiss. "I have the experience to know what's needed." He views Santa Cruz politics as a "beacon in political thought" and sees the need to bring that kind of though into other areas, one of through his help, should be education.

Frank Cooper

Frank Cooper believes he is by far the most qualified for the job of superintendent because of his experience as an administrator for the past 20 years. He points out, "I'm the only candidate whose had first-hand experience in secondary schooling, since I'm the only one who has been a high school principal." Cooper's achievements as an administrator in the Pajaro Valley School District (serving Watsonville and Aptos) include the integration of handicapped students into the normal school system, development of a "get tough" anti-truancy and anti-crime program in his district, and production of a study on gang violence and how to stop it.

Cooper stresses a major need for cooperation in the district, which, he says, has so far not taken place because of lack of confidence in the incumbent. He asserts, "Until there can be a real working relationship between the county office and school administrators and boards, most of the activities are going to be conflict-oriented." Cooper sees a need to "bring business and industry into the educational process." He says, "We should capitalize on the increasing industry in the area and get support for vocational programs." Cooper also believes there is a need to "coordinate disaster preparedness for all the districts. "It was very apparent in January of 1982 that little attention had been given to this priority item." As superintendent, Cooper says, "I would insist that the coordinating service be provided by the County Office of Education."

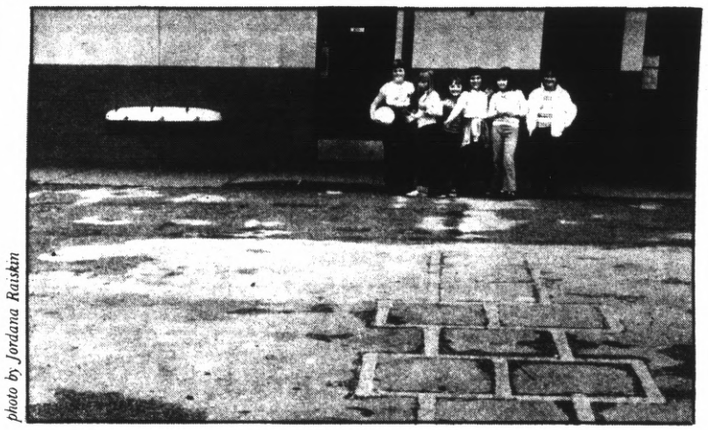

photo by Jordana Raiskin

No matter who receives the most votes in this race, it is the children of Santa Cruz who will be the winners or losers. After all is said and done,the superintendent of schools is perhaps the person most instrumental and effective in determining whether or not the county's children are to be educated, and in what manner this will take place. It is not a race, nor a position, to be shrugged off or voted on haphazardly. ✓

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The Indestructable Hazards of Asbestos

A Time-Bomb Disease, Waiting To Explode

by Anne Hedges

WHAT SUBSTANCE WILL BE responsible for the deaths of more Americans than all the major wars of the century, killing up to 10,000 people every year? A flexible, flame-resistant, and virtually indestructible mineral called asbestos. When it is separated into tiny fibers, released into the air and inhaled or swallowed, asbestos can set off a disease "timebomb" likely to "explode" within the body a few months or 40 years later.

Since its first known use 4500 years ago, asbestos has become part of approximately 3000 different products—insulation, cement pipes, roofing shingles, floor tiles, patching compounds, paint, and protective clothing, to name a few. Thousands of buildings, including an estimated 10,000 schools, contain asbestos in one of or more of its present forms. Workers in factories, construction sites, and shipyards are among many who come into contact with it day after day. Since 1940, when asbestos use in the US increased substantially, it is believed that from 11 to 13 million workers, not to mention their spouses and families, have been exposed. While there is no scientifically documented level below which exposure is known to cause no damage, occupational medicine specialist Phillip Polakoff and a recent Department of Labor report predict that 40 to 50 percent of those most heavily exposed will die from asbestosis, a respiratory disease, or from a variety of cancers.

Soquel's Jim Vermeulen, formerly a production coordinator for Johns-Manville Corporation asbestos cement pipe plant in Stockton, is a victim of asbestosis. He is also one of the country's leading activists on behalf of other victims. Two years ago he founded Asbestos Victims of America (AVA). Begun in the spare bedroom of his house, it now boasts over 2000 members. While he has worked hard to get better compensation programs for disabled workers such as himself, and to educate the public about the hazards of asbestos, he is most concerned that fellow victims have a support network, to help them through the tremendous physical and emotional trauma they must undergo. "Asbestos causes suffering and isolation," Vermeulen declares. "The antidote to isolation is organization."

The story behind Vermeulen's decision to start AVA is both moving and inspiring. In 1977, ten years after he stopped working at Johns-Manville, Vermeulen came down with what was originally diagnosed as double pneumonia and chronic heart failure. In actuality it was the beginnings of asbestosis, a progressive, incurable scarring of the lungs. Leon Gottlieb, AVA medical advisor and former professor of pulmonary diseases at USC Medical School, explains that the fibers injure delicate lung tissue, causing the lung to react by surrounding the fibers with scar tissue. That tissue obliterates the vital oxygen-containing air sacs so that less and less oxygen reaches the blood, causing shortness of breath.

By the time Vermeulen was released from the hospital in late 1977, "I had lost half of my breathing capacity. I couldn't walk up a flight of stairs, and I often had to go to bed in the middle of the afternoon." William Robinson, a Navy engineer from 1936 to 1956 and an asbestosis victim, poignantly describes his struggle. "When you run out of air—when you need more air than your lungs can provide, this is the worst thing."

Vermeulen was transformed from "a hard-working, proud individual to a nothing. I'll never know what stopped me from taking my own life," he remembers. "I had the gun to my head...when suddenly, a little voice said 'wait a minute.' " Since then, he has devoted most of his time and energy to the causes and the people of AVA. Ironically, he moved to the coast with the intention of simply living out his last days where he would be able to breathe easier. But now he uses the time he could spend quietly fishing on a dock somewhere to grittily pursue changes to benefit both victims and non-victims alike. The most vexing problem he and his fellow victims face is a workmen's compensation system that he calls a "sad, sick joke." States began enacting compensation laws 70 years ago in reaction to federal pressure. They generally included the following provisions: Workers could no longer sue employers for negligence, as all claims had to go through the compensation system; the insurer could contest any permanent disability claim before paying compensation; and a worker whose claim was contested bore the burden of proving his or her case, opening up the possibility of prolonged disputes. By and large, these provisions haven't changed. If anything, claims Mark Reutter in a 1980 *Nation* article, they've come to lean more in favor of industry.

THE DIFFICULTIES VERMEULEN has had with California's compensation system are shared by most disabled asbestos workers, he asserts. For the two years following the discovery of his illness, he was paid $9000 by Johns-Manville before they cut him off. He filed for compensation and the state proposed a $10,313 permanent settlement which he found completely inadequate, since he was no longer able to work. After four years his case is still pending (most cases take over two months just to be heard), so in the meantime he has to spend $10,000 of his own for medical expenses. Both his wife's insurance company and Medicare refused to pay him on the grounds that his disease was occupationally related. Currently, the asbestos industry faces 40,000 lawsuits, with over 8000 filed against Johns-Manville alone.

A 1980 Labor Department report, the first complete survey of employer-financed compensation, concluded that although the mandate of the program is to pay occupationally disabled workers two-thirds of their lost wages, the few who do get benefits—five percent of an estimated 650,000—receive an average of one-eighth at best, often as little as $70 a week. While Social Security and the welfare systems support five times as many severely disabled workers as compensation programs, the report assesses the number without any aid to be at least a quarter of a million. Like Vermeulen, many must live almost entirely on Social Security. Up til Vermeulen was awarded a $25,000 grant from the San Francisco Foundation last December, most of AVA's expenses, as well as his own, had to come out of a paltry $437 monthly check.

One AVA member, Lovine George, vented his frustration over compensation in a note to Vermeulen. "The government is giving the Iranian hostages tax-free wages for two years, all medical benefits paid, and they didn't have to wait years, go to court or any damned thing, and the US taxpayers pick up the tab. Where the hell is human rights for asbestos victims, who have to go through a lot worse and wait for death to come..." George was the first to explain the asbestos victims' dilemma to State Assemblyperson Art Agnos (D, San Francisco), resulting in AB 946—the Asbestos Workers' Fund—which became law January 1, 1981. Under the new law, victims are compensated during their litigation, and if they win the case, their employers would have to repay the state. Vermeulen and his fellow victims are busy composing more legislation, with an eye on eventually banning all asbestos-containing products.

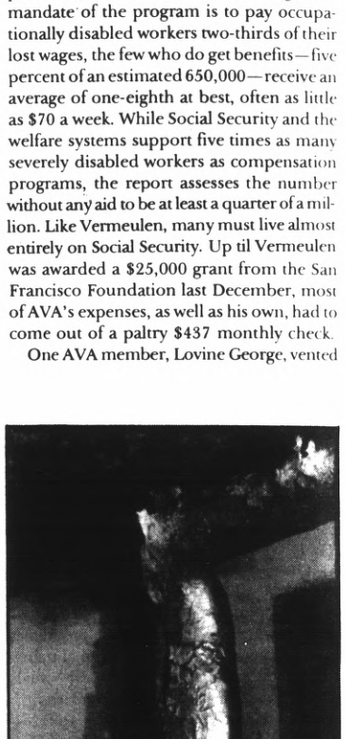

photo by Jean Curry

THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY HAS its own ideas, however, about the compensation process. It is pushing for a federal compensation system which would be the exclusive avenue of compensation for victims, eliminating further litigation against

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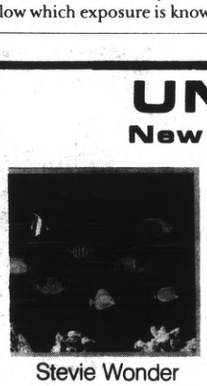

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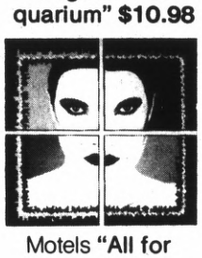

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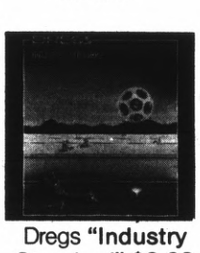

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In use for 4500 years, asbestos has become a part of 300 different products...thousands of buildings, including over 10,000 schools, contain it in one or more of its present forms. Since 1940, from 11 to 13 million workers have been exposed.

manufacturers and placing a limit upon how much an individual victim could receive. William McLaughlin of the Asbestos Compensation Coalition offers the following justification: "We're saying to the federal government...these people have a problem [that] we've both benefited from...we sold the material, you bought it. You knew as much about [the hazards] as we did...now you have a responsibility." Mark Reutter suggests an alternative program in which industries would pay into a government-run compensation fund, including a "hazardous industry tax" against companies with high occupational disease rates. According to Reutter, in many European and other industrial countries such programs provide benefits to considerably more workplace victims.

One of the hottest disputes is over when the industry actually became aware of the hazards. In response to the AVA's claim that researchers found asbestosis and cancer in textile workers in the 1930s, Earl Parker, Johns-Manville's senior vice-president for law and public affairs, says, "...The mills were extremely dusty operations, and people were exposed to a product that was almost 100 percent asbestos fiber. It was felt that [the diseases] were limited to those who were heavily exposed."

Irving Selikoff's report on asbestos-related diseases among insulation workers was completed in 1964, the industry knew that "dust was not a healthy situation, but we did not know it was going to be so hazardous."

According to Vermeulen, however, the situation is still not healthy. He believes that OSHA, the agency responsible for regulating the workplace, is doing a less than adequate job. He claims that OSHA's enforcement of existing safety laws dropped significantly last year, and that their response to worker complaints about hazardous conditions is down, creating a tremendous backlog. Leon Gottlieb, AVA's medical advisor, contends the current asbestos standard itself is suspect. "Limiting asbestos fibers to two per cubic centimeter of air—about the size of a sugar cube—means that in an eight-hour day, a worker might inhale 16 million fibers." It is now known that the official levels, which are within presently accepted standards for protection against asbestosis, may not even protect against mesothelioma (a form of cancer). And, according to Vermeulen, a number have died from asbestosis—for example, a man who worked for three children of World War II shipyard workers contracted asbestosis in precisely this way.

Some advisors dispute current asbestos standards. "Limiting asbestos fibers to two per cubic centimeter of air," says one, "would mean that in an 8 hour day, a worker might inhale 16 million fibers."

Many common household products, such as potholders, air conditioners, and hair dryers, use or have used asbestos. Many pipes and walls have been insulated and many ceilings sprayed with compounds containing it. Vermeulen points out that when homes or old buildings undergo remodeling, demolition, or repairs, those doing the work are likely to breathe some fiber-containing dust. He tells the story of a woman who helped her husband knock out a wall in their home and later died of asbestosis. Unfortunately, household members don't usually have protective clothing or other controls available in the workplace.

A comprehensive report on indoor air pollution put out last February by the Department of Consumer Affairs noted that autopsies performed in urban areas now routinely find asbestos in virtually every body examined. Walter John of California's Air and Industrial Hygiene Lab in Berkeley sums up the situation succinctly: "It is impossible to live in our society and not be exposed." It is the contention of AVA, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, that there are economically viable substitutes for a number of asbestos-containing products, such as insulation. While overall asbestos use in the US has dropped over 50 percent in the last nine years, Johns Manville's asbestos policy director James Reis observed that the market is not apt to disappear. "There doesn't seem to be any single material that begins to approach the versatility of asbestos." Nevertheless, government agencies have attempted to reduce its use. The EPA has prohibited the spraying of asbestos materials for fire-proofing and insulation, banned the use of "friable" asbestos that can crumble in pipe and boiler coverings, and has virtually forbidden all uses of sprayed asbestos material. As of 1980, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) had banned the use of asbestos in hairdryers, clothing, and drywall patching compounds, and was considering banning all non-essential uses.

SCHOOLS MAY BE WHERE ASBESTOS can do the greatest harm, since those most likely to be exposed are growing children. Between 1940 and 1973, hundreds of thousands of tons of asbestos-containing materials were sprayed at the nation's schools for fire-proofing, insulation, sound-deadening or decoration. Bill Hanson, Asbestos

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THE WORKPLACE IS NOT THE only area where asbestos presents a hazard. A recent Department of Labor report predicts that thousands more deaths will occur within workers' families, who may have inhaled or ingested fibers brought home on the workers' clothes and skin. An estimated 20 percent of the spouses and summers in the shipping department of an asbestos concrete pipe plant—who had only minimal exposure.

How to Protect Yourself

The following are suggestions from the Department of Consumer Affairs on how to control the amount of asbestos you live with:

- Try not to use products containing asbestos. They are not often labelled, so insist that the seller assure you that the product contains no asbestos. Write to the manufacturer and find out for sure.
- Discard items around the house that you suspect contain asbestos. This can be hazardous, so be careful.
  - —Clear the room of other people or pets.
  - —Spray water on the object being removed.
  - —Wear a mask and gloves.
  - —Do not cut, break, fold, or in any way disturb the asbestos.
  - —Double bag the object.
  - —If you see any loose asbestos, discard the mask and gloves with the item.
  - —Take a shower, and wash your clothing separately from the other laundry.
  - —Label the bag and call your local health department for instructions on disposal.
- Several consumer products containing asbestos have recently been banned. Call the US Consumer Product Safety Commission (800-638-8326) for advice on whether a product you own might contain asbestos.
- If your home has ceiling tiles, water tanks, pipe insulation, or other sizable items which contain asbestos, get a licensed contractor who knows what to do, especially if the item has to be removed.
- At work, ask the building manager if an asbestos search has been made, and if any asbestos has been found what's been done. Ask if the building's air conditioning system contains asbestos.
- If you think you may have been exposed to any amount of loose asbetos in any degree, no matter how long ago, see a doctor for a check-up, particularly a lung X-ray.
- Don't smoke—it increases your chances of being affected by asbestos. ✓

—Anne Hedges

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Entertainment for the '80s

The Phantom of the Projection Booth

by Mark Zaretsky

Harlowe Packard— gentleman farmer and ex-projectionist.

"The handwriting has been on the wall for years," said Local Union President Harlowe Packard, "but we just ignored it."

It's planting season, and after a long wet Watsonville winter, the sun has finally poked its amber head out to bathe these fields and fertile back yards with the warmth they have lacked for so long. Eighty-two-year-old Harlowe Packard, a rusty hoe balanced lightly in his palms, is preparing his garden for this summer's crop. Clad in a blue and white flannel work shirt over a white undershirt, and olive dungarees held up by rainbow suspenders, he works steadily, with the dignified grace of one accustomed to using his hands. His back now bows with age, but his eyes are clear and so is his mind. "No," he says tranquilly, reflecting back upon past seasons, "it just ain't the same anymore."

For countless earlier springs gardening was Harlowe's hobby, but now it is his life. He didn't want it this way—he is still able to work—but he was given little choice in the matter. He has been told that he is no longer needed, that his job of 53 years no longer exists. Mandatory retirement? Yes, but this is no ordinary case, for his younger colleagues have suffered the same fate. Harlowe is an "operator," one of the 500-odd men and women who used to run the film projectors in all the United Artists Communications Inc. (UA) and Syufy Theatres, and in most of the independent movie houses in Northern California.

"Yeah, I'm the only charter member of our Local left," he says with a touch of pride in his voice, "Been an operator since 1929. I started at the New Santa Cruz Theatre on Pacific and Walnut, and from there I moved on to the old Bijou [now the Del Mar]."

Watsonville Local #611 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada (IATSE) represents an area that stretches roughly from Santa Cruz to San Luis Obispo, and over the hills as far east as Gilroy, Hollister, and King City. "I'm the president [of the local]," he continues, "but now I'm out of a job. I'm collecting unemployment, but I had a hard time even getting that. They tried like hell to stop me—some deal with their insurance—and they didn't want to pay."

"They" are the San Francisco-based management of UA Communications (UA Theatres before they diversified into cable TV), and it has been five months now since the projectionists were handed their walking papers. After 13 months of negotiation, during which the projectionists worked without a contract, word came in the form of a letter from UA Regional General Manager Larry M. Levin telling them there would henceforth be jobs for only 23 of them throughout Northern California "to serve our theatres." Locally, this thinned the ranks of the working from about 25 at the end of last year down to four full-time people responsible for all the UA theatres in Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Watsonville, and Carmel (two for Santa Cruz alone). A few others, those who have been unable or unwilling to find other work, are available for relief duty if they are ever needed. In contrast, eight operators used to work the Del Mar Theatre alone, three used to work the UA Cinema, and two used to work the Rio Theatre just a few short years ago. "It was pulled on us December 21st," explains Packard. "Some 'Merry Christmas' it was."

The change came with little fanfare, going largely unreported by the news media. Many moviegoers still do not know that there is no longer a person up in the projection booths of most of the theatres in town (or anywhere in Northern California). Projectionists are no longer needed to start the projectors, or even to handle projector-to-projector changeovers between reels, but they are also no longer present to repair things in case of an emergency.

The issue is automation— spanking new machines, quietly doing, both quicker and more cheaply, what humans no longer do. By now it is a familiar issue, having taken place previously in the shipping, newspaper and automobile industries, as well as in banking, fast food, and most types of manufacturing. From a management standpoint, automation makes good business sense. With a one-time outlay of about $10,000 per screen ($5000-$7000 if a new projector is not required), theatre owners can forever rid themselves of all the disadvantages of "the human element" in the projection booth.

Where Harlowe and his fellow projectionists once toiled up in the booths, there now stand efficient, for the most part reliable, machines called "platters."

Film arrives from the distributor loaded on 2000-foot reels, each of which constitutes about 20 minutes of entertainment. Up until five or six years ago, when platters began to filter into local movie theatres, the projectionist had the difficult job of threading machines and performing "changeovers" every 20 minutes—up to 12 times per movie—as well as performing regular maintenance and fixing emergencies as they arose. But platters exacted a dramatic and permanent change in the job. Most of the projectionists' work now takes place in the afternoon, when they come in to splice all the reels onto one large 52-inch reel, the "platter." Once the film is loaded and the projector properly threaded, the theatre manager may not need to touch it again, except for periodic adjustment, for the duration of its run.

On a platter, the film runs in a continuous loop from tier to tier, and the projector is activated by the simple touch of a button, which also turns off the background music, dims the house lights, and parts the curtains. Under normal circumstances this is a rather trouble-free operation—so much so that, according to William Rainey, who owns the Sash Mill and Nickelodeon Theatres, two of the town's independent houses that still employ projectionists despite their use of platters, "Some of those theatres in the South Bay [considered to be on the cutting edge of automated technology] have buttons you can push from the manager's office, or in some cases are even activated by time clocks. At this year's trade show, there was even a new projector that re-threads itself. It does everything for you." Theatre technology, according to Rainey, has "shot forward" in the past ten years, but occasionally things do go wrong.

UCSC student Debra Sutter was in the audience at the Del Mar Theatre one evening in February when the show was interrupted for over one-half hour while repairs were being made. "The previews had begun," said Sutter, "but about one minute into the film, the soundtrack started to buzz and the screen went blank. It stayed that way for maybe five minutes, and then whoever was in the booth tried again. But the same thing happened. After a few tries—perhaps 20 more minutes—the film finally began again, but by that time most of the people had gone home."

According to Sutter, the majority of those leaving did so after an unidentified woman

One Local Operator Who Knew How to Change

Stan Bruns used to be a projectionist. A friendly, portly man in his '50s, Stan was the operator at the Golden Bow Theatre in Carmel when the first platter to hit the Local #611 area was installed there several years ago. Now, however, he works at a different job.

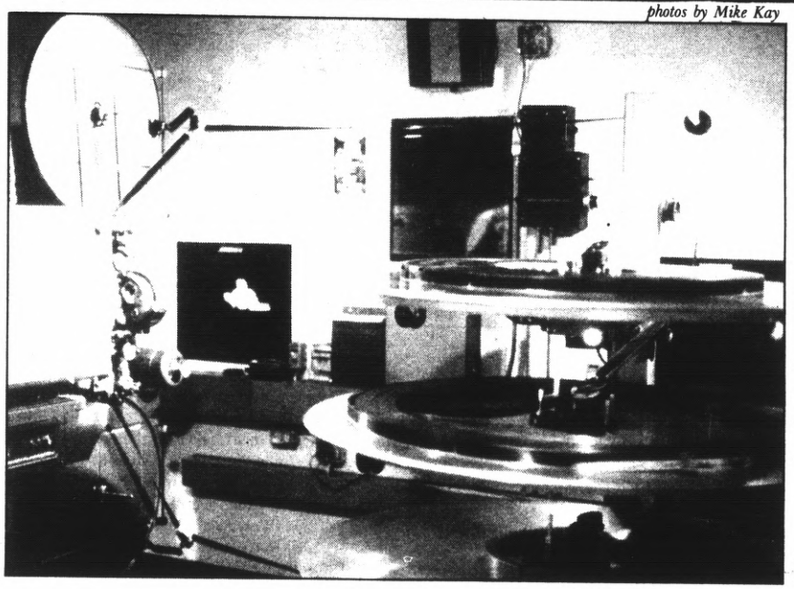
"You know, I sat there for three months waiting to 'save the show,' " he says, "but nothing ever happened. That showed me, that's when I knew it was time to get out." Get out he did, but he did not wander very far. Stan now works in Santa Cruz, as the manager of the UA Cinema and Rio Theatre. The job used to require one manager for each theatre, but since the rise of automation, Stan says, "there just isn't all that much for one person to do."

Platters, according to Bruns, were not all that sent the operators packing. "What really did it," he says, "is the Xenon bulb. We used to use carbon-arc lamps [two long, pencil-thin copper-coated carbon rods, held end-to-end with a small gap between them, which when lit produce a white-hot controlled flame bright enough to illuminate the screen]. Even after platters were installed, the arc lamps still needed constant adjustment, so they figured, 'what the hell, let's keep the projectionists.' But after the [2000-3500 watt] Xenon bulbs were installed, they really didn't need us that much any more. When they blow it's a big deal, but they last about two thousand hours, and they give a better light. If it does happen when I'm not around, the kids call me up to come in and change it. The assistants know how to thread 'em up, turn 'em on, and call if they have problems."

Probably better than anyone else in the area, Stan Bruns is able to look clearly upon all sides of the automation issue. He is a manager, and he sees the logic behind his bosses' decisions, but he is also an operator at heart, and he knows what it feels like to have the rug pulled out from under his life's work. Recently, he had to make a difficult choice between two gatherings taking place at the same time. Local #611 met last month to officially honor Harlowe Packard for over 50 years of service, while at the same time the local UA managers had their meeting. "As I saw it," Stan says, "I could either go to the managers' meeting and listen to them bitch about the operators, or," he added with a wry smile, "I could go to the operators' meeting and listen to them bitch about the managers. Given the circumstances, I decided that, just this once, I would choose the latter." ✓

—Mark Zaretsky

photos by Mike Kay



The issue is automation—spanking new machines doing quietly, quickly and cheaply, what humans do no longer.

A "platter"— the machine that replaced him, and many others.

in the audience rose and shouted, "In case you don't know, there aren't any trained projectionists up there...there's nobody up there who knows what they're doing."

That particular evening, whoever was in charge was finally able to get the slightly delayed show back on the screen. This has not always been the case. Joe Luis, manager of the four-screen Del Mar, says he has lost "two or three" entire shows due to problems beyond his ability to repair. Some of the projectionists estimate the number to be somewhat higher. "We had a big problem at first," says Luis, "and yes, we lost a show here and there. It was really difficult because it happened at Christmastime—our busiest season."

It's definitely a learning process," explains Monterey-based UA District Manager Jim Gallagher, who oversees the area served by Local #611, and whose father was the region's general manager until he was replaced by Levin several years ago. "We've just come out of a major change in our business, and we haven't totally adjusted yet. It's too bad that the people have to be subjected to it, but I think the worst may be past us." Since the first of the year," says Luis, "I don't think we've lost more than maybe one show." But, he adds, there have been "a few" nights, such as the one Sutter describes, when it took awhile for him or his assistants, mostly teenagers, to repair things, "and we did have to give out rain checks or refunds to quite a few patrons." But, he adds, "it's pretty much under control by now."

Problems such as these, along with the phasing out of their jobs and what they see as "a sell-out" on the part of their national union leadership and bad-faith negotiation on the part of Levin and the high-level UA management, are what most irk the projectionists.

"I'm all for automation," says John Skorski, who as Santa Cruz Town Steward is in charge of assigning operators whenever they are needed. "What I'm dead against is the rip-off of the public because there's no qualified operator around." Skorski, the primary operator at the Capitola Theatre, the only totally non-automated theatre left in Santa Cruz [see sidebar], is one of the few projectionists in the area who still has a full-time job, and the only one who still performs changeovers.

Ernie Albright, who, in his '60s, has been operating "since I was about ten years old," has especially strong feelings to vent. "I hate to see the public get screwed," he says, "but that's just what's happening." It's been about five years since Albright worked projectors regularly. "I knew it was comin'," he explains, "but what are we supposed to do about it? I got out of there when those platters came because I could see it. There's just no quality in it anymore," he continues, "they don't give a damn. They think 'that's good enough, the public won't notice.' All they do is press a button, and either it's good or it's bad. Nobody cares anymore, and the movies are going down the drain. They used to have a nice stereo system at the Del Mar, before they split it up, but now all they want is noise. Now you don't even get quality for that $4.50—no wonder so many people are turning to video cassettes. I got out because I'm proud of my profession."

"Also," he adds, "I was gettin' near retirement age anyway, and I don't have much electronic background. It wouldn't have been worth it at my age to learn how to handle the new equipment."

Despite the fact that he hasn't operated a projector in the years since automation first took its place in the area, Albright was one of the two people, along with Harlowe Packard, who were first chosen to do the afternoon loading-onto-platters when the rest of the union was cut loose last December. He declined the offer, however, because he did not feel fully qualified to take on the broader responsibility. Packard, too, had to decline, because, as he says, "I just can't climb the 66 stairs at that Del Mar anymore. It's my age—I'm no kid anymore—my legs can't do it." The Rio and the UA, where he worked under one-time projectionist-turned-manager Stan Bruns [see sidebar], are accessible to Packard, "but that Del Mar... there's just no way."

The Nickelodeon and the Sash Mill are also automated, but Rainey keeps a union projectionist on duty at all times. "Things usually run pretty smoothly," he says, "but I want someone there just in case. Even if it's just a little out of focus, we owe it to the patrons to give them the best show we can."

one of the projectionists interviewed would lay any of the blame for their situation on the local theatre managers. "No," says Packard, "we hold nothing against Stan [Bruns]. He's all right—he's the one guy who, maybe because he was a little closer to the district manager, knew when to get out...there was nothing he could do [about UA's decision to work without operators in the booths]." Bob Stewart, who works most of the hours allotted by UA to splice film onto platters and maintain the projectors at the three UA Theatres within the Santa Cruz city limits, had similarly kind words for both Bruns and Luis, saying, "we got along well with them and they get along with us. We had some problems at first, but they're all ironed out now."

Area projectionists have reserved their strongest criticism for the IATSE union leadership and for the San Francisco-based management of United Artists Communications.

"Basically," says Anne Irving, one younger projectionist who still has a job at the Sash Mill, "we were sold out by the union leadership on a national level. The same kinds of things [dealing with automation] are happening on the East Coast, and they settled it there, but we got left out in the cold. They just didn't fight here because they didn't care."

"At one point we considered striking," Packard said, "but the union leader told me that if we went out on strike, he would put

continued on pg. 16

And the Theatre Owner Who Won't

At first glance, the Capitola Theatre does not stand out as anything unusual. While it enjoys a prime beachside location, there is little to outwardly distinguish it from hundreds of other small theatres scattered across California and the world. Neither lavishly decorated nor elaborately designed, it has only one screen, and the movies that show there are generally a few months past first-run status. One must venture inside to see how the theatre actually differs from current trends in cinema entertainment.

To put it simply, the Capitola is old-fashioned in the way it operates. This first becomes apparent upon approaching the outdoor box office. "The movie is just starting," says the pleasant silver-haired woman who sells the tickets. "You can still go in," she tells a young couple, "but I'd better tell you now, there's only a few singles left, and they're way in the back. You won't be able to see very well."

This may be unusual procedure for an operation designed to turn a healthy profit, but Audrey Jacobs has a personal stake in the show. She has owned the Capitola Theatre for the past 34 years, and it has changed very little during that time.

The patrons elect to take a chance, even after her warning, and they hand her a five dollar bill. In return, Jacobs gives them two orange tickets and one dollar in change. "To me," she says later, "it makes no difference at all whether we have two hundred people paying $4 each or four hundred people paying $2 each, so we might as well charge less; that way the kids can afford it. This place is packed full. Why would I want to charge more?"

Once inside the heavy red doors of the building, other peculiarities stand out. The walls are of stark yellow cinderblock, Coca-Cola clock on the wall above the candy counter is decades old, and even the counter's 1962 prices are a novelty.

While the atmosphere at the Capitola and Ms. Jacobs' approach are offbeat, what sets the theatre off most of all is what filmgoers don't see. At the rear of the theatre, up a flight of stairs and behind a massive fire door left over from the days of highly inflammable film, is a living, breathing operator. This evening, relief projectionist Yulee Turner is in the booth, giving regular operator John Skorski a rare break. He is a friendly man, fairly young for a projectionist, and he knows his job well. "Man, this place is beautiful," he says as he threads an ancient machine up for a changeover. "For thirty-three years these machines have worked without fail. You have to do more with 'em, but they're as dependable as the person operating them." He excuses himself for a moment to adjust the carbon rods of the arc lamp, light them, and turn the projector on for a perfect changeover. "I think these arc lamps give off a much warmer, more even light," he says, "and when something goes wrong with the, they're much easier to fix. All you have to do is replace the rods, set the gap and relight them."

Back outside in the lobby, Ms. Jacobs is working hard, trying to juggle stints at both the box office and the candy counter, yet still manage to aid customers and talk to one reporter. "Just what is the point of putting in platters?" she asks, "It makes no difference what your equipment is. I can't imagine using them," she adds, "it would be ridiculously expensive...I just don't need them—they wouldn't do me a bit of good." ✓

—Mark Zaretsky

William Doyle Changes Direction

The Natural Science of Administrating

photo by Laura Chin

by Lisa Schultz

At UCSC, a person who is both an administrator and a scientist is almost naturally suspected of scheming to transform UCSC into a carbon copy of Cal Tech. William Doyle, Dean of Natural Sciences at UCSC, does not conform to this stereotype. He is modest, realistic, and highly supportive of UCSC's original ideals. As dean, Doyle has kept a low profile and refused to become involved with the politics of his office. Even though he is resigning as dean, Doyle still refuses to be openly critical of the office or the administration.

"There's no big deal about it; it's not that I can't stand the chancellor. I have some irritations, but I'll keep them to myself. I'd rather just look on the sunny side." Besides, Doyle continues, "I see myself as a teacher and a researcher, not as an administrator. So, even if I hadn't decided to step down as dean at the end of this year, I would have been teaching anyway. I like to work with students, and that's the only way that I know what the students are thinking. To me that's very important."

Doyle, a graduate of Watsonville High School and the University of California at Berkeley, came to UCSC from Northwestern University when the campus first opened in 1965. "It was a very exciting combination of excellent research facilities and high quality undergraduate education—and commitment to undergraduate education," Doyle says, and despite recent budget reductions and declining enrollments, he remains enthusiastic about the quality of undergraduate education at UCSC, particularly for the science student.

"The student at Santa Cruz gets an excellent undergraduate education in a discipline, and, because of the collegiate structure, they also get some very good interaction with non-science people. Santa Cruz students have a chance to undertake independent research projects with science faculty who are established and well known in their fields—not doing science fair projects, but real science projects. This has been very successful in getting students into graduate schools. We can write letters about our students and talk about their potential as graduate students in terms of carrying out research projects. I'm a graduate of UC Berkeley; that would have been impossible at UC Berkeley—then as well as now."

Doyle describes the role of the dean as "to be that constriction of an hour glass." He says, "Things come down from the higher administration, in terms of resource allocation, to the dean's office; the dean's office disperses it. So, the important component then is to act as a conduit, and I think that the dean's office has to do it fairly, openly, and judiciously in terms of the spoils. It's a lot like a messenger, but in a very good sense because you're also involved in curricular planning; you're also trying to identify new directions for the division, and trying to find new ways to move in new directions in a time of tight resource availability. These are all, I think, very positive sorts of things."

Currently, budget is the deans' biggest headache. According to Doyle, the Natural Sciences division has not coped well with the reductions it has had to make. "We've had an overdraft deficit that is being carried over to this year. We've cancelled classes, we've cancelled section; we've shifted some of the teaching to undergraduate student readers, which costs less." While dollars in the Natural Sciences division have been declining, the number of science students at UCSC has increased phenomenally. Because of this situation, Doyle believes the role of the science division on the campus needs to be reevaluated and funds redistributed among the three divisions without compromising the high quality of undergraduate education available here. Doyle sees the recent increase in natural science enrollments not as a new trend, but as a part of the natural cycles in higher education.

"Right now, science is of interest to a large number of students. My concern is that the science enrollments will get too out of whack; we will shift too many resources into the sciences, which we can't afford to do."

"Right now, science is of interest to a large number of students," says Doyle. "My concern is that the science enrollments will get too out of whack; we will shift too many resources into the sciences, which we can't afford to do. We have to look at what a university is about and protect those core activities in the humanities and social sciences that are the structure, not only just the value system, but the structure that you have to have. This is going to be a tough thing to do because as our enrollments have gone up, they've gone up in the science division 46 percent in the last two years."

At the same time, humanities and social science enrollments have remained relatively stable and the budget allocations for the divisions have not reflected the enrollment situation. Doyle points out that last year's budget for the natural science division was $608,000 less than the 1977-1978 budget adjusted for inflation and changes in numbers of students. In contrast, the humanities division's budget was $822,000 greater than 1977-78, and the social science division's budget was up $562,000.

Doyle admits, "We have quite a warfare going on within our division, because some of my faculty want me to be much more aggressive in fighting the other divisions for resources." But he maintains, "That's a no-win situation."

Although he is hesitant to demand a larger share of funds for his division, Doyle realizes that additional funds for the Science Division will have to come from the other divisions. "In a zero-sum game, with limited resources, well, it has to come from somewhere. Those are real students, not abstractions." He also points out that, in a time of declining university enrollments nation wide, it is necessary to attract and keep students at UCSC. "The positive thing is because of these enrollments in the sciences we have stabilized and now have more students than we were budgeted for, whereas UC Riverside hasn't had this increase anywhere, and they're projected to lose faculty next year as well as resources. We aren't going to do that."

One way Doyle proposes to maintain enrollment is to create a full-scale engineering program at UCSC. He is quick to point out that it would be an integrated part of the natural sciences division, and not a free-standing entity. "It'll never be a major program, but it will be a modest well-focused program. Having something like this here, I think, will help the campus in the long term without compromising the liberal arts core of the campus. If we were to develop an engineering school here, then I'd say, 'Yes, we could have something separate that could overwhelm the campus.' I don't see that at all."

Doyle left behind UCSC's special science program at Oakes when he transferred his affilition from that college to Crown this year. He maintains, however, that this move was made purely because of his position as dean. He remains supportive of both Oakes College and the Oakes science program. "It was pointed out to me by some of the Crown faculty, as scientists, that they felt that since Crown College reported to the division, during the time that anyone is a dean, that person should be a member of Crown College. I can agree with that even though it looked to some people that I was pulling out of Oakes."

"I like to work with students; that's the only way I know what the students are thinking. To me that's very important."

"Because [the Oakes science program] is addressing the need of a certain group of students, the science division itself has not had to focus on these same questions. If, and I hope not, but if there is a change in how Oakes is organized and in the science program at Oakes, then the science division is going to have to be more interactive with the program at Oakes. What Oakes does is going to have to be done on campus."

Doyle's optimism is evident in his summary of his term as dean and in his advice to the administration. "I told Academic vice chancellor Marcum and the chancellor recently that they should hire deans who, in fact, want to work together to solve problems. We might disagree with each other, but that disagreement should be amongst ourselves. Once a decision's been made, let's build a campus; let's get on with the job instead of tearing it apart.

"There are a lot of things wrong with the campus and the world, but usually we're our own worst enemy. You get outside of Santa Cruz, and there are a lot of places worse off than we are in terms of their programs, enrollment cuts, and budget cuts. I'd rather focus on the good things we're doing."

"We're too small to be fighting each other, and, gosh, we do that all the time." ✓

Carving Out A New County Budget:

Razor-sharp and Thin as a Toothpick

by Beth Shuster and Mike Ellison

To many people at last week's board of supervisors meeting, the proposed 1982-1983 county budget sounded like a reading of the county's last rites. The board's response to the proposal introduced by Acting County Administrative Officer (CAO) George Newell to reduce county revenues by approximately $2 million was one of concern and lamentation.

Newell added to the pain when he suggested these reductions are only the first round. He said additional cuts are likely if Propositions 5 and 6 (the inheritance tax repeal measures) and Proposition 7 (the income tax indexing initiative) passes. These measures will increase the state deficit by another $325 million, making another round of budget hearings necessary later this fall.

The proposed 1982-1983 budget would eliminate 188 county positions (10.7 percent of the total) if the board of supervisors were to approve the CAO's recommendations. The heaviest reductions outlined would come in land use, health services, social services, and the justice system.

The projected 21.4 percent decrease in the planning department is the most drastic. The current planning section is the hardest hit, with ten positions scheduled for removal. Of these ten, the elimination of the zoning enforcement positions are the most unexpected. Walter Allen, one of the two enforcement officers, thinks the cuts are ridiculous.

"Forget about Measure J," insisted Allen, "because people can build houses anywhere they want. They could put up a structure over the weekend and no one would be able to do anything about it. You might as well throw away the zoning ordinance without proper enforcement."

According to Planning Director Kris Schenk, the CAO expects the current planning staff, who normally review development permits, to handle the visible or high priority complaints in addition to an increased work load.

"Zoning enforcement is a specialized field," said Allen. "Before, with one zoning enforcement person, complaints were all that were done. There was no follow-up on conditions attached to permits. Without enforcement only serious health and safety violations can be considered."

"Less time will be available to review permits," says Schenk. He fears staff will have little time to give development projects a complete review. This will increase the likelihood of error and subsequent legal action.

The public will face more delays, and the planning department might not meet state requirements regarding project resolution within one year. The Planning Commission schedule will no longer include evening meetings and the implementation of the Local Coastal Plan ordinances delayed. Schenk questions whether the reduced staff can handle the increased work load.

There is sure to be an increased level of public frustration. People with legitimate questions may find it difficult to get answers. Schenk advises that the department may be closed to the public two or more days a week, as there will be less staff time to handle inquiries. Fees will also increase as planning attempts to recover costs that have amounted to development subsidies in the past. Services will not be available unless they are paid for.

The Health Services Agency (HSA) has also been targeted for cutbacks. Several areas will be significantly affected by the proposed budget. Community and mental health programs will suffer the greatest reductions.

Betsy McCarty, the agency's director of nurses, expects a 10 percent loss of public services. The county's immunization effort will be cut by two-thirds. "The immunization levels will erode without a constant effort and continued public education," remarked McCarty.

One health facility in danger of closing is the Manresa Diagnostic and Counseling Center. Manresa provides a unique service to this community by evaluating and helping children between two and four with severe physical and emotional disabilities.

The people served by county public health workers are largely the elderly, single parents, teenage mothers, and poor people with serious health problems. The agency is faced with establishing criteria for deciding who will receive priority for service. According to McCarty, the most severe cases, such as child abuse, will be served first. Others will have a long wait or will receive no service at all.

Twenty-one of the 35 positions cut from HSA are in mental health. The County's 24-hour mental health hospital is an expensive operation that maintains a high population, making it difficult to cut. As a result, other programs suffer. Crisis House, the county's non-hospital alternative care facility, closed earlier this fiscal year. Some residential programs will not receive cost-of-living increases and services will be reduced to meet their fixed expenses.

"Mental health has always been short of funds," commented Elinor Hall, HSA Director. Presently there are many unmet mental health needs, such as work in the juvenile or jails, geriatric care, respite care, or volunteer coordination. Hall believes that this situation will only worsen under this budget.

Social services, according to Ben Angove, Analyst at the CAO, are "one of the hardest hit." The budget proposes an 18 percent reduction in human services, which would result in a total reduction of 74 positions. The elimination of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) last year made it necessary to lay off 34 staff positions. Due to the CETA cuts, youth employment services have been considerably affected. Gwendolyn Warren, head of the Human Resources Agency, said, "Last summer there were 800 jobs for young people available in the county and this year there are only 450."

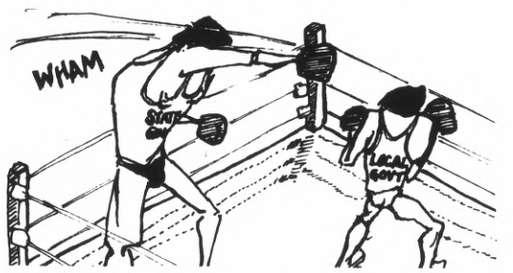
If the budget is passed, the lay-offs will more than double. The programs that will be affected include Employment Services, Child and Adult Protective Services, and Children and Family Service Programs.

"Our funding got shot out from under us," said Robert Krenz, county social worker. "Last year's budget said there is funding for 8 or 9 positions although we just don't have it [the funds]. There are already only five social workers." The Adult Protective Services will not be fully funded and "many of their training programs have been dropped," Krenz said.

Crisis intervention and placement services will not feel the same impact of the budget, due to more drastic cutbacks in other areas. Krenz said, "By placing people in care of convalescent homes we can eliminate more people going into wards and not fully checking out the homes for themselves." Since many positions have been dropped, "employees were moved to do crisis intervention work," said Krenz. Crisis intervention is not police work; rather, as Krenz explained, "We go to emergency situations and help people," acting as an intermediary between police and the person in trouble.

The county's food stamp program will "be forced to reduce services drastically," said Irene Stevens, food stamps supervisor. Among the other services to be reduced are MediCal and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. At present, there are seven eligibility workers, who determine who may receive these services. "Eventually we may have to cut back on these," Stevens said.

With a recommended seven percent change in positions, the justice system will show the least effects of the budget. There are proposed reductions in the staff of the Probation Department, which will increase case loads, prematurely terminate cases, reduce services to the Municipal Court, and reduce intervention with juveniles and require higher juvenile case loads.



The Sheriff's Department hopes they "will not have to lay off any others," said Lt. Wally Walker, patrol watch commander. There are 56 deputy positions and seven patrol beats in the are. Walker said, "There are already eight deputy positions unfilled, five were laid off last year and three are close to retirement." This reduces the number of patrol beats to six, which means, according to Walker, "reduced response time." No one area will go uncovered; rather, the deputies will have to spread themselve out and "enlarge their beats," Walker said.

Pretrial Services may be "trimmed to three interviewers and one supervisor," said Gene Clark, Supervisor of Pretrial Services. This could mean there would only be serivce in jails during the day, not at night nor on weekends. "This would increase the population of the jail and could prevent immediate release on recognizance," said Clark. Staff may have to limit this service to felony cases, while misdemeanor cases would be reviewed by sheriffs, Clark explained.

"The public has received $55 billion dollars in cuts since Governor Brown was elected. A number of people have said they don't like government and now they will find out," said Supervisor Gary Patton. "Local officials lost control of local government when Proposition 13 passed."

Measure A, the proposed storm damage repair tax, is a case in which a majority of voters cannot increase revenues without a two-thirds vote. The present system allows a minority to control government, which Patton feels is undemocratic.

"People will find they don't want these cutbacks in a few years. They will find they are bad for the community and will want to give local government control over revenues to provide necessary services," remarked Patton. "This is a start of a ten-year political struggle to restore control over local government." ✓

The proposed 1982-83 budget will eliminate 188, or 10.5% of all county positions if approved by the Board of Supervisors. Heaviest cuts would come in the areas of land use, health services, social services and the justice system.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM THE COUNCIL OF PROVOSTS TO UCSC STUDENTS:

Christopher Catchpool
Michelle Gregory
Anna Slavicek
Eric Thomas
Mary Corralejo
Leonard Raznick
Simone Smith

We wish to express to each of you our thanks for sharing your experiences with us at our meeting of May 24. We realize that you have been in a situation which produces great tension and it took an act of courage to open yourselves to us. We deeply appreciate your courage.

We recognize the indignities that you have been subjected to not only cause stress, they can adversely affect academic performance. No person should be subjected to this kind of treatment and we apologize to you and hope you will accept our apology.

We are determined to correct those conditions on campus which permit racial, religious, and sexual oppression to arise for we are committed to a campus where all students are free of oppression. Only then can they pursue their education in an effective manner.

Not only do we want to thank you for sharing your concerns with us and apologize for the treatment you have received, through this letter we wish to declare our intention to you and the entire campus.

Physical and/or psychological harassment of one group by another or one individual by another is wholly unacceptable behavior and will not be tolerated in any college at UCSC. Such behavior in any manner will be viewed by us as a form of violence and we will use all of the powers available to us to end such practices and sanction the perpetrators. Any individual or group engaging in harassment or intimidation of others will be immediately subjected to disciplinary procedures which could lead to sanctions that could be as severe as dismissal.

When any person is a victim of harassment or intimidation, we urge you to notify us immediately so that disciplinary processes can be initiated. In the event you are unable to reach any provost or appropriate college staff, you should contact Director of Student Services Bruce Moore or Special Assistant to the Chancellor Julia Armstrong. We ask you to reach any of us with as much information as you are able to provide.

We recognize that hostile attitudes exist on this campus and they are often directed toward ethnic, gender, racial, or religious groups. We will diligently and consistently work to eliminate such attitudes through educational processes involving faculty and staff as well as students in continuous discussions and where possible through workshops, study groups, retreats, and other forums. We call upon you to increase our understanding by continuing to provide us with knowledge about incidents. With your cooperation, we can work together to make our campus a much more enriching environment.

Ralph Guzman
Merrill College

Philip Nelson
Porter College

Helene Moglen
Kresge College

John Dizikes
Cowell College

David Kaun
Stevenson College

Siegfried Puknat
Crown College

Raymond Dasmann
College Eight

Bruce Moore
Student Services

J. Herman Blake
Chair, Council of Provosts

Science Writer Trudy Bell

Never Far From a Pencil

photo by Lynn Meyerson

by Lynn Meyerson

From the then-officeless *City on a Hill* to the halls of *Scientific American* to the plush and sensuous offices of Penthouse Publication's *Omni* and back to UCSC covered in glory. The plot of a rags to riches novel? No, the experience of Crown College graduate ('71) and Regents Lecturer Trudy E. Bell.

Bell—science writer and editor—spent May 3 through 16 giving public lectures, teaching students in UCSC's science writing program the art and business of science journalism, and hob-nobbing with her former mentors. Advocacy journalism versus objective reporting, dealing with controversial issues, editing a major magazine, and the business of freelancing were the main topics she covered.

Regents Lectureships are generally granted to non-academics who have something to offer to the academic world. Bell offered students the inside scoop on *Scientific American*, the dirt on *Omni*, and a wealth of experience on how to become a respected science writer.

Back when Bell was a science columnist for *City on a Hill*, the Crown College dorms didn't have names yet, the Farm had yet to be tilled, and Kresge College was only the gleam in an innovator's eye. Bell was a history of science major and her weekly column was called "Annals of Science." It was this journalistic experience (and a timely conversation with Gerard Piel, a Regents Lecturer who happened to be the publisher of *Scientific American*), that launched Bell's fast-rising career. Piel read a few of her columns; when she graduated, he hired her as an apprentice editor at *Scientific American* in New York City.

Only a year and a half after her arrival at *Scientific American*, Bell became one of the eight editors of America's most prestigious science magazine. "A scientist knows he's made it when he gets published in *Scientific American*," says Bell.

In this case, familiarity with the magazine did not breed contempt. "I really respect *Scientific American*. Except for the lead article in the magazine, which is really an editorial, most of its stories live up to the large public trust that journalists have," says Bell.

"Truth becomes more so in print," warns Bell. "Your first responsibility is to your readers, and that responsibility means that you must always get the facts right and write objectively."

Bell left *Scientific American* after six and a half years because she "felt that the editor believed there was only one right way to do things." In addition, although she enjoyed the challenge, high standards, and stability of *Scientific American*, she wanted to work on a science magazine geared more to the general public and help develop it from the beginning. She ended up picking a magazine at the other end of the spectrum from *Scientific American*.

> *"Truth becomes more so in print. Your first responsibility is to your readers."*

After considering and eliminating various publications, she accepted senior editorship at *Omni* (published by Penthouse) in 1978. The unromantic reason Bell picked *Omni* "it had the necessary start-up backing." Bell believes they hired her to add some respectability to *Omni's* image.

When asked why she left *Omni* after only a year, she answers, "spiritual differences with Bob Guccione, the publisher." Guccione (gold chains, unbuttoned shirts and all) exercised more editorial control over *Omni* than Bell thought appropriate. "All science had to be sexy," says Bell.

Bell has other criticisms of the magazine. "I had to lead 80-year-old scientists past the murals of naked women in the lobby, edit stories about ESP, and not let the truth get in the way of a good story." According to Bell, *Omni* stresses the visual aspects of the magazine at the expense of the test. "I've edited articles that have no relationship to the illustrations, and I've had to cut text to make space for artwork. Why, they even intentionally picked a typeface that was hard to read!"

After *Omni*, Bell went on to freelance (she has published over 90 articles in magazines as diverse as *Family Circle* and *Sky and Telescope*), teach science and technical writing at colleges in New York, and work as the head technical editor for Teleprompter, a cable television company.

She is presently writing a book on science and technical writing and editing another on air combat in the missile age. And of course, she is guest lecturing at UCSC.

"It feels like coming home to be here," Bell says. "I love the students and teaching. And there's no Mexican food like this back in New York."

Bell's expertise covers space and astronomy, cable television, "wordsmithery" (a very meticulous kind of editing), and the history of science.

During her two weeks at UCSC, she covered all of those areas prodigiously. But of most use for budding science writers was her example of success. According to Bell, success demands workaholism, incredible integrity, the willingness to ask stupid questions, a speedy way of talking, walking, and working, and persistence. She adds, "And always carry a pad of paper with you to jot down ideas for stories. I'm *never* more than 20 feet from a pencil."

Bell's manner of teaching is formal—a formality somewhat incongruous with her UCSC experience. Even among a small group of students with whom she had become well-acquainted, Bell always maintained a distance.

She is also very goal-oriented—so much so that she has a hard time with the slower pace of Santa Cruz. "The main difference between here and New York is that people in New York are more driven, more prone to workaholism. It took me five years to feel at home there." Now that she is used to the Big Apple pace, though, returning to Santa Cruz was half-shock, half-pleasure. "I would love to live and teach here for maybe one quarter a year," she admits. The other months of the year she would prefer to live in New York, where opportunities, topics, and high-speed living are more available.

Where does Trudy Bell plan to go next? "In five years, I would like to be the editor-in-chief at a national magazine," she says. And after her two weeks as Regents Lecturer, she has a renewed desire to teach journalism.

"The free press is the nervous system of this country," says Bell at the end of one interview, effectively explaining her continuing dedication to the ideals and purpose of journalism. ✓

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"In an enlightened society, people are encouraged to seek further education because it is so refreshing to them personally; the returns are so enormous."

From the Office to the Classroom

UCSC Staff: Leading a Double Life

by Colleen Miramontes

Many UCSC staff members have taken another role as students in addition to the two or three they already juggle as parents and workers. The motivations for taking on this additional responsibility were discussed May 19 in a forum sponsored by the Staff Women's Professional Development Committee.

The five panelists who led the discussion were all current or past UCSC staff members who are presently studying at UCSC. Although their experiences as staff-students have been varied, all agreed that returning to school has given them a feeling of self-worth and increased their productivity at work.

Bob Fessenden, library collection planner who is working on a second B.A., said that "The combination of school and work can be stimulating." Janice Crooks, budget analyst and economics major, agrees. She has worked for the university for ten years and believes that without the outside experience of being a student she would not have remained a staff member for so long.

Staff members become students for varying reasons. Mary Nordberg, admission assistant, was nudged into becoming a student by Sheila Hough, adjust lecturer and counselor, who asked Nordberg, "What are you doing here? Why aren't you in class?" Now, Nordberg is a Modern Society and Social Thought major.

Christine Neilson-Streig, former UCSC employee and now owner of her own business, said it was an insult that sent her back to school. Neilson-Streig reports that while she was working for UC Extension she assisted the director of the Summer Session's writers conference in 1978 and '79. "A visiting faculty member, Kathleen Fraser from SF State, took an interest in me and asked UCSC faculty participating in the conference why I was attending all the readings and auditing writing classes. One faculty replied, 'Oh her—she used to be my secretary.' When Kathleen told me his reply I made the decision to return to school.'

Staff who attempt also to be students meet varied responses from the other staff and faculty. Gayle Gonzales, academic assistant and psychology major, has received support from both her co-workers and supervisor. She credits a recent promotion directly to her being both a worker and student, saying, "I was taken more seriously by management when I applied for a promotion. They see I am degree-oriented and am taking the incentive to better myself."

But some staff have not been supported in their return to their studies. Neilson-Streig says staff run into dead-ends when seeking permission from their supervisors to take classes. At times, staff members seeking to take classes have had to file grievances.

Fessenden recalled an article in *City on a Hill* (February, 1981) about staff members who were encountering harassment and threats when requesting time off to attend classes. Fessenden contined to say that he has worked for 25 years as an administrator and feels qualified to say he doesn't understand managers who don't encourage their staff to further their education. "In an enlightened society people are encouraged to seek further education because it is so refreshing to them personally; the returns are so enormous. He added that he would not question employees returning to school but would rather ask administrators, "Why aren't you getting people to do this?"

Very careful planning and close attention to class schedules is a necessary part of this double life. Those who work must not only schedule classtime so that minimal disturbance is caused within their offices, but they must also carefully coordinate their study hours with their work—and home—lives. Some find that rising and studying between five and eight in the morning is a solution, and others develop split hours of work time.

There is some structural support available for staff who wish to take classes. For example, the Main Library has a model program for approving staff requests to take classes. Fessenden states, "There is a Staff Development Committee in the Library that reviews staff requests for classes. The committee has a budget of $3500 to aid staff members in the cost for their tuition and fees. Time lost from work does not always have to be made up." Crooks and other panelists suggested this policy be adopted campuswide and a proposal submitted to the University Staff Committee.

Ceiny Carney, Admissions Officer, and a member of the Staff Professional Development Committee, reviewed the procedures and options available to staff in applying for classes. After six months of career-status employment, staff are eligible for fee reductions in programs such as Limited Status, Concurrent Enrollment, Extension Courses, Part-time Degree Program, and the Second BA Program.

Carney encourages staff interested in returning to school to contact her in Admissions at x4057. Also available in Carney's office is a tape recording of the above panel's discussion. ✓

Students Occupy Chancellor's Office

by Shari Anderson and Stephie Denmark

Almost 500 people gathered at McHenry Library to demand a reversal of the negative tenure decision for Professor Nancy Shaw and increased administrative support for Oakes College, the Arts and all interdisciplinary studies, including Women's, Community, Native American, Ethnic, and Environmental Studies at noon Wednesday.

At 1 pm, about 90 students and members of the Santa Cruz community began an occupation of the chancellor's office. Approximately 60 people stayed all night, to prove their seriousness. "We're willing to take some risks for our university," stated Jo Kenney and Jason Snyder, members of the Ad-Hoc Committee On Tenure For Nancy Shaw, which sponsored the rally.

At a second rally, held at 5:30 pm, the Ad-Hoc Committee added demands that a committee be established to review the tenure process and, in the long-run, change it so that the process is more open to public scrutiny. Furthermore, the group wants the UCSC Academic Senate Privilege and Tenure Committee to hold a formal hearing on the alleged procedural irregularities of Shaw's case.

Speakers at the first demonstration emphasized that the problems these programs are having cannot be separated from each other or from the issue of Shaw receiving tenure; the students see a "pattern

photo by Mike Kay

tenure; the students see a "pattern" emerging which de-emphasizes the liberal arts foundation of UCSC. Most of all, however, speakers stated their belief that Shaw's situation is symbolic of the changes at UCSC and therefore the chancellor's decision should be opposed.

"I find it appalling and unimaginable that Shaw has not received tenure," said Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin. He called on the faculty to acknowledge their responsibility in this issue, saying, "This decision cannot go unanswered by the faculty. We should do whatever is in our power to make sure Nancy Shaw remains here."

Oakes Provost Herman Blake agreed, saying, "The success of the students and the college depends on professors like Nancy Shaw. She is the kind of person this university desperately needs."

Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer spoke to the crowd and stated, "We evaluated her [Shaw's] work in terms of scholarly value, not its political implications," because "politics is not an appropriate criterion for the selection of faculty." He also denied that there were irregularities in Shaw's tenure review, and told the students that "they didn't know all the facts of the case."

Nancy Shaw also appeared at the rally and thanked the crowd for its support. When told of the chancellor's belief that tenure decisions should not be political, she responded, "I think there are different standards. There's room for diversity in the university; there's room for both the chancellor and me." In her opinion, "It's perfectly appropriate for me to conduct research related to social issues," and added that this was proper in other disciplines as well. However, "It's totally inappropriate to have a university that is totally divorced from the aim of a humane society."

In addition to responding to questions, she also listed the available actions which might result in a change in the decision. According to Shaw, the UCSC Academic Senate Privilege and Tenure Committee has already ruled that there were irregularities in the handling of the case and may possibly have another hearing. In addition, "Possibly [UC President] David Saxon could overrule [Chancellor Sinsheimer] but it's my impression that he normally upholds the chancellors." She-is also "thinking strongly" about filing a complaint with the State Fair Employment Practices Board.

Other speakers at the rally included former assistant to the president (under Jimmy Carter) Midge Costanza, Oakes professor Roberto Crespi, Women's Studies Faculty Assistant Joyce Brown, and representatives of many student organizations, including People United for a Responsible University and Students Organizing Students.

Both the rally and the occupation were orderly and non-violent statements of support for Shaw and UCSC's unique programs. Beyond this, however, the organizers of the demonstration are hoping to build long-lasting organization that will continue to work on both these and the broader issues of the university's role in society and responsibilities to the students, faculty, and community. ✓

CAMPUS CLIPS

Severe losses of faculty and a move away from supporting the philosophy of the college were trends Oakes students spelled out to the administration (Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Michael Cowan, Chair of the Committee on Budget and Planning) in a meeting this Monday.

Oakes supporters have voiced concern over their college's future (see *City on a Hill*, February 25), but most of the discussion concerned the efforts to diminish Oakes' control over its curriculum and reduce its faculty.

Chancellor Sinsheimer insisted that if both losses and subsequent gains in full-time teaching positions are considered, there has been no overall loss of faculty at Oakes over the last five years. Ron Saufley, executive assistant to the provost at Oakes, maintained that the college has lost five full-time positions in the past two years.

About its curriculum, Oakes was told that no control was to be taken away from the college for next fall. But changes that could have a later impact on the curriculum structure could be made over the summer Saufley pointed out.

One Oakes staff member who asked not to be quoted was frustrated by the meeting. "Much of what was said seemed to fall on deaf ears...most of what the administration had to offer was Bureaucratese." A student added, "The administrators just weren't on the same wavelength as the students."

But Mike Turner, one of the chief organizers of the event, felt some understanding was reached. "I was much more renewed after the meeting than I was when I went in. I got the feeling that they really listened."

■□■□

Porter College faculty are questioning whether their provost's performance is being looked over critically by the university administration. Their concerns will be brought up at a meeting for the Division of the Arts next Tuesday and for the Porter College Fellows June 7.

Seven Porter faculty members met with Chancellor Sinsheimer May 14 to "put some clarity" into current tensions they are encountering with the Porter college administration, according to one of the above faculty members. No substantial decision came out of the meeting, according to Theater Arts Professor Andy Doe, but the faculty did communicate what they felt were the issues at hand to the Chancellor.

The faculty will voice two main concerns to Provost Philip Nelson in the upcoming two meetings. First, faculty are asking for a controlling—not advisory—role in allocating funding to Porter College. Secondly, faculty will voice opposition to current plans to spend $300,000 to build a Porter College provost's house.

"The next two meetings should set a new tone for what's to come," said one Porter faculty member who attended the meeting.

■□■□

"No weeds allowed" on the West Field" is the verdict, so any that have taken root there must be removed. UCSC formerly used 2,4-D, a herbicide that has been linked to cancer and birth defects to control the weeds. Two years ago, however, students concerned about use of this herbicide so close to Married Student Housing, an area frequented by both pregnant women and small children, convinced the campus administration to allow an alternative method for controlling weeds.

Thus was born the "Weed-in," a day in the sun spent having fun and pulling weeds. With the help of many participants, this has proven to be a successful method of controlling the weeds at the West Field. This quarter's weed-in will take place Friday, May 28, until 5:30 pm. Pizza, refreshments, and weeding tools will be provided; weeders are urged to bring frisbees and musical instruments to help make the time more enjoyable. Stay an hour or spend the whole day; any help is welcome.

For more information, contact Chris Ring at 429-6173.

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After killing weeds in the West Field, you might want to give the gift of life. The American Red Cross Blood Drive is scheduled for Friday from 1 to 6 pm. Everyone is encouraged to participate—not only students but also staff and faculty who, under Staff Personnell Policy 425.8, can receive up to two hours time off with pay for giving blood. It's so little, yet it could mean so much for someone.

If you pass by a phone, you should consider dialing (202) 456-7639, the White House number, to voice your opinion on President Reagan's proposed financial aid reductions. Friday, May 28, has been declared Student Financial Aid National Day in May by several national student organizations. All students, parents, and other supporters of equal access to higher education should take this opportunity to berate our beloved president.

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Friday is clearly an important day this week, and one important deadline students should remember regards voting. Yes, Friday is the last day to turn in your ballot and state your opinion on the proposed Student Union and California Public Interest Research Group at UCSC, not to mention the request to raise college membership fees from $8 to $10 and the selection of UCSC's new undergraduate Student Body President's Council representative. A minimum of 25 percent of the UCSC student body must vote in order to have a valid election, so please do. Just drop the ballot into one of the boxes in the college offices, campus mail, or the US mail. If the college offices are closed, there is a ballot box in the McHenry Library lobby. Some students have not received ballots in their campus mailboxes as they should have; if you have not received a ballot or need a new one, they are available at Campus Activities above the Whole Earth Restaurant. ✓

—Shari Anderson and Alex Raksin

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Projectionists Continued

in someone else to run the local. They called a meeting in LA, and the big guy from New York told us we were fighting a losing battle and there was nothing he could do for us."

Walter F. Diehl, the IATSE International President, was unavailable for comment at the union's New York City headquarters, and West Coast Vice President Edward Powell, based in San Francisco, refused to comment, saying only, "It's not really my affair. I have nothing to do with those sort of negotiations." But Leslie McMillan, Sacramento-based International Representative for the Northern California Association of the IATSE, did respond to the local operators' complaints. "Well, that's their opinion," he replied, "but with UA and with Syufy, that was the best deal possible. It really depends on the job—the Nickelodeon, the Sash Mill and the Skyview Drive-In [another automated independent that has retained human projectionists as well] have all opted for that kind of service. They won't go for no assistants—they wanted qualified projectionists in those booths, but Robert A. Naifey [United Artists' board chair] and his first cousin Raymod J. Syufy [owner of the theatre company bearing his name] see things differently, and there's nothing we can really do about it. What, when 600 people show up to apply for a job at Denny's, how are we supposed to bargain with them? We did the best we could, but George Meany once said 'automation is a *curse*,' and he was right.

"All the theatre owners really care about now is 'get people out to the damn snack bar' because that's where the real money is...but as P.T. Barnum once said, 'there's a sucker born every minute'....The irony of it all is that the cost of having a projectionist is really only one or two cents of every box office dollar."

On the reaction of the out-of-work operators, McMillan said, "The most difficult thing is to get people to change their ways. They either gotta change or they're out of a job, so they blame union leadership. But we're just one of the sheep."

By far the harshest of the operators' criticism was leveled at UA corporate management's negotiations in general, and at regional general manager Levin, in particular. "I don't think they ever really meant to settle [the dispute]," said Bob Morgan, Local #611's financial secretary. "What happened is, the employer told us 'take this or else.' When you start with something and you end up with the same thing, I don't call that negotiation."

" According to theatre manager Bruns, both sides are required to negotiate "in good faith for at least one year. "I think both sides did sincerely negotiate," added Bruns, "although I think UA knew they didn't really need the operators all that much. After all, they didn't spend all that money on new equipment for nothing."

In thirteen months," said McMillan, "they wouldn't bend, but the NLRB ruled they bargained in good faith. I don't agree, but I gotta go along with the law—that's the American way."

"What they did," said Albright, "was tell us to take it—or else." One source within the Bay Area United Artists organization expressed surprise at the final outcome of the negotiations, commenting, "Frankly, I thought they would do it the day after the year was up. Actually it took about a month—that's pretty good." Said Rainey, "there's a lot of bad blood spilled over this—on both sides."

Packard puts the blame for this "bad blood" and for the loss of jobs squarely on Levin's shoulders. "He's a union-hater," says the old projectionist. "He tries to break 'em. That's why they hired him...they retired old Gallagher [father of the current district manager], a pretty good guy, and hired Levin because they knew there was going to be trouble."

District Manager Gallagher disputed Packard's suggestion of why Levin was brought in. "My father was ready to retire," he said, "He worked a long time and he would have stepped down anyway. Larry is just the guy who replaced him. No, he doesn't love unions, but the two are totally unrelated. I think it's a bit of paranoia on the part of the union.

"To be honest with you," he added, "I find it amusing that you find this story interesting enough to write about. It can't affect more than maybe five or six people. It's just not that important."

Sitting in his office on Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco, general manager Levin responded to the criticism leveled against him, and gave his view of the situation. "Actually, there's very little I can comment on. Basically, it's progress...it's *logical*. People used to ride around on horseback and in buggies. Then the automobile was invented, and they stopped using those things. Are we supposed to keep using the buggies, even after we have cars to drive? It would make no sense."

Of Packard and the other projectionists' charges that Levin is a "union buster," he said, "Well, thank him for the compliment, but it was totally coincidental."

In response to questions concerning lost shows or "turnaways," Levin explained, "Sometimes the film breaks, or shows get turned away, but...I have no comment on it." When pressed for an answer, he added, "I have no recollection of that. No comment."

It's early evening now, and as the waning sun's orange light streams in the kitchen window, Harlowe Packard sits at the dinner table and thinks about the changes he's seen in his life. "We should have known," he says, "we should have long time ago. The handwriting has been on the wall for many years, but we just ignored it. Now," he continues, "they want the projectionists to do all kinds of other things. They want us to fill hours doing plumbing, maintenance, janitorial stuff[UA's janitors have recently had similar "disputes" with their bosses]—everything—but we don't do that sort of thing. It's not part of our job.

"But it's not just our jobs," he adds, "it's happening all over...the unions just don't have the same kind of power they used to. People see picket lines and they just walk on by—even some people who are *in* unions. It's awful hard to be effective, because people have seen it so much—they justs don't care. It's just the end of unions, that's all."

But even as he talks, Harlowe knows who his biggest and most threatening enemy is, the one thing that he feels most powerless to overcome. "Those platters..." he says, with a sad chord of irony in his voice. "Automation is gradually taking over, and I guess there's nothing we can do to stop it. Management, all they're looking for is progress...and you can't stop progress." ✓

CITY CLIPS

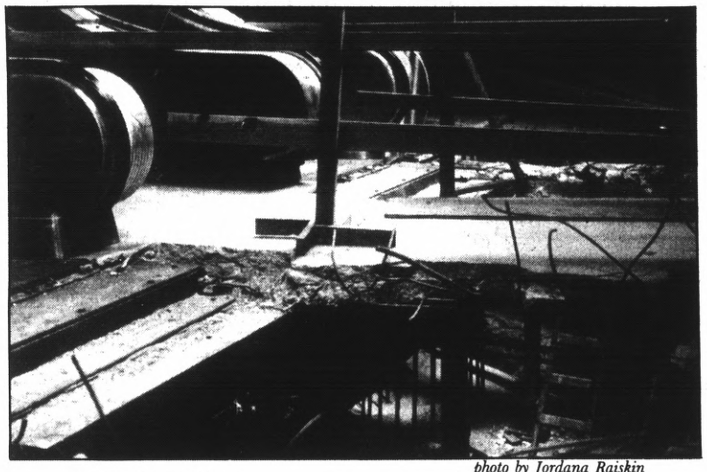

photo by Jordana Raiskin

Crime Pays

With the crime rate on the increase, more people and businesses have increasingly turned toward private security guard companies for protection. Santa Cruz has been no exception. Up until the last few years there were only a few one-patrol-car security companies in the county. But today private security is big business in the county, and various companies operate in Seascape, Watsonville, the Pacific Garden Mall, and are even used to guard prisoners going to court. But rise in the security business has been complemented by fears of local law enforcement officials who worry about the private security guards weapons training and the problem of these guards being mistaken for police.

Santa Cruz County Sheriff Al Noren has asked the county supervisors to remedy the situation by passing a law to require licensing of private security officers. "we have experienced quite an influx of security outfits coming into town," Noren said. "People who are not licensed properly can take advantage of the public very easily." The law would require private security guards to not use uniforms, cars, badges, or insignias that might lead people to believe they are city or county police. It would also allow the sheriff to review all advertising, notices and cards used by the companies to make sure they don't suggest an official status. "I think we have some obligation to screen and make sure all the people working for them are properly trained," Noren said. Noren, who is running for re-election, said that he hopes the county's municipalities will follow his lead and pass similar regulations.

West Side Story Plays The Catalyst

Three men were injured at the Catalyst Wednesday night, May 19, when bouncers attempted to evict a "troublesome" patron. As Dan Kakeldy and another bouncer escorted Juan Nolazco to the back door of the Catalyst, they were approached by William Pena, who after a brief scuffle, allegedly stabbed Kakeldy. While fellow employees helped Kakeldy away, Pena and Nolazco left the premises pursued by two other bouncers, who confronted the two men in their car.

Dale Palatz, a resident of the adjacent neighborhood, says he heard a "sickening pounding" from his living room. "I went out on the balcony," he recalls, "and saw two guys pounding the shit out of the windshield with clubs. Then they started on the men inside, yelling 'I'm going to kill you, motherfuckers, you're dead." According to some reports one of the men allegedly pulled a knife and slashed out at the bouncers during the attack.

Kakeldy, who was stabbed in the heart, is expected to fully recover. Nolazco was treated for serious eye injuries, while Pena sustained wounds to his chest, nose, mouth and legs.

Native American Benefit Tonight

In response to the imminent threat presented to the Native American Indian population by President Ronald Reagan and his "New Federalism" programs, an International American Indian Tribunal will be held at the D-Q University near Davis, from September 20-25. To raise money for the Tribunal, at which tribal leaders from throughout the world will meet to discuss economic policies and strategies for change, a local benefit will be held at the Eagles Hall 306 Mission St., on Thursday, May 27 (tonight) at 7:00 pm. Tickets are $3.50 at the door.

Featured speaker at the benefit will be American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks, who is also an organizer of the Yellow Thunder Camp air lift and Chancellor of D-Q University. Also speaking will be Lehman Brightman, Mary Jane Wilson, and actor Max Gail (formerly Wojo on "Barney Miller"). Music will be provided by noted Dakota Sioux singer and Red Crow recording artist Floyd Westerman, and also by the nationally-acclaimed Four Winds Drummers.

Rounding out the program will be an excellent documentary film on the Yellow Thunder Camp in the Black Hills, a completely self-supporting Native American settlement. The Federal government is trying to evict its residents to make way for mining and other use of the land. Also available at the benefit will be a variety of Native American crafts and foods, plus information on how people can fight the neglect and mistreatment of Native American peoples by the US government.

Anyone who wants to learn more about the threat the Federal government currently poses to Native American health centers, schools and housing projects, or who just likes good music, is encouraged to attend the benefit and lend support to this worthy cause.

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EDITORIAL

If recent events at Merrill college are any indication, bucolic UC Santa Cruz is hardly serene when it comes to race relations. In the past two weeks, incidents of racial harassment have turned Merrill into a community smoldering with anger and fear. The details of the individual incidents are unclear at this point, but in the midst of the controversy one fact remains salient: racial tension will continue to increase unless the university community takes collective and individual responsibility for the racism that permeates our campus.

Oppression takes many forms, whether it be spitting on another individual, or unfair admissions policies which keep Third World students a tiny minority at UCSC. the development of our college system, rather than personalizing student life, has alienated students from each other and perpetuated the misunderstandings that exist about the differences in race, religion, and class background. UCSC professors lecture on these subjects in abstract academic terms, but if racism is truly to be combatted at this campus, then the learning experience must go on outside the classroom.

The teach-in at Merrill last Tuesday was a notable step in this direction. But that college alone can hardly be expected to educate the entire university on the growing problem of racial and religious intolerance. If progress is to be made, each college must initiate similar teach-ins and seminars, and *City on a Hill* strongly urges that students, faculty, and staff organize meetings this coming week to consider the tensions which are skyrocketing at UCSC. To paraphrase speaker Carolyn Clark at Tuesday's teach-in if each of us does not take a stand at finding the solution, then we are all part of the problem. ✓

When writing letters to the editor, please type them, double spaced. The deadline is Tuesday at 5 p.m. After that we can't fit them in.

LETTERS

WE HAVE A DREAM

Dear Staff:

At the just concluded Alumni Weekend I was confronted for the first time by the Nancy Shaw tenure issue and the upcoming Student Union ballot. These issues are intimately, although not obviously, connected.

Robert Sinsheimer became chancellor of UCSC in 1978 when we were threatened with extinction as a university. On arrival here he began the work of re-making UCSC, throwing out the original Clark Kerr/Dean McHenry vision of an intellectual marketplace where diversity and innovation would produce academic excellence. In its place, he has been creating a scaled down version, not of Berkeley but of the academic divisions of Cal Tech and MIT.

The Nancy Shaw case, outrageous as it is, is merely an extension of this general philosophy to a particular case. The chancellor does not believe in the academic validity of any non-scientific discipline that was not part of the academic program in his own undergraduate days.

A Student Union would have been voted down almost unanimously if it had been proposed in 1965 The vision held by most of us then, and for years later, held the colleges as the intellectual center of the University. However, over the years, this has become an almost forgotten dream.

There are two possible courses open to those who wish to influence the direction UCSC will take. First, work within your college and greatly affect minor or long term matters. You can strengthen your college's unique programs and, in the long run, improve your college. However, this will have little effect on the changes proposed or contemplated at UCSC under Sinsheimer's reign. Second, create a Student Union.

I urge all students to vote for the proposed Student Union and then to work to make it an effective tool for the regeneration of what we used to call the Santa Cruz Dream.

Don Weiss
Cowell Pioneer

NOT EVERYBODY'S REASONABLE

The following was sent to Bob Widmann of the Physical Education Department.

Dear Bob:

I was terribly disappointed by your recent letter in opposition to the fair rent initiative (*City on a Hill*, May 20).

I do not doubt that it "took a lot of hard work" to purchase the rental units you own in the City of Santa Cruz (though teaching 20-year-olds how to scuba dive probably beats the assembly line or Denny's). And I do not doubt that you are a "reasonable" landlord (in which case you would be largely unaffected by the rent stabilization ordinance).

Unfortunately, however, not all landlords are reasonable and not all landlord-tenant relationships are "mutually pleasant." A good many residents of this city—particularly the elderly, the unemployed and students—have been exploited and victimized by insensitive, rent-gouging landlords.

I have a friend named Freddie who came to this country from the Philippines just before the Second World War. For nearly 40 years he worked as a farm laborer, mostly in the sprout fields above Santa Cruz. Far too often, Freddie's employers conveniently forgot to pay into his social security account, so that his monthly retirement benefits are hardly enough on which to subsist. Freddie doesn't complain much, though, and he picks up a few extra dollars here and there working at odd jobs.

Freddie shares an apartment with a couple of retired farm-worker friends also living on meager fixed incomes. Since 1980, their rent has been raised on two occasions for a combined 55 percent increase. Their incomes, on the other hand, have been virtually constant, so they've had to make up the difference by cutting down on food, medical care and transportation. They have no other reasonable choice.

So forgive, me, Bob, if I'm not sympathetic to the plight of landlords and their rental units. I've always felt that human rights were more important than property rights.

Forgive me, too, for not buying your argument about "government intervention" into one's "personal life." That sounds pretty self-serving to me. Aren't those scuba tanks that you use in your classes governed by state regulations? And isn't it a government check you receive each month for teaching those classes?

If the public sector can provide scuba lessons for the children of its more affluent citizens, it seems fair and reasonable that it should also regulate the price of housing for those less fortunate. Don't you agree?

Geoffrey Dunn
Graduate Division
Sociology

TREACLE PICTURES

Dear Staff:

David Marcus' paean to the peace-loving people of Israel in you May 6 issue borders on the obscene. If Israel had actually acted towards peace, there would be no settlements on the West Bank, there would have been no riots against the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, there would have been no annexation of the Golan. If the Israeli concept of peace was based on other than patriarchal religious chauvinism, or a paranoid pastiche of racist good intentions as filmed in Germany *circa* 1936—if the prime minister of Israel did not respond to criticism of his policies with the details of how his predecessors killed even more people than he did—then it might be possible to talk of some Israeli desire for peace.

I have no intention of portraying Israel as a totally evil place, nor would I want this letter to be taken as supportive of the PLO. The point must be that Israelis and their supporters are living in a fantasy land, where Israel's own actions make sense only in the light of fantasy. If Israel is indeed to take a step toward peace, then it must be prepared to recognize the Palestinian people. It must recognize that the settlements on the West Bank are monuments to chauvinism, not to peace, not to God, and it must finally come to terms with the fact that if Zionism is interpreted as implying the existence of a *Jewish* state, then Zionism *is* racism. Only by working towards a secular democratic state is peace going to be possible in the Middle East. Painting treacle pictures of how the Israeli's would like to be viewed, as Mr. Marcus did in his opinion piece, is obscene not only from the perspective of the reality of what Israel has done "towards peace," but also obscene as a reinforcement of a psychotic fantasy.

Ari Davidow
Jerusalem Media Collective

EVERYONE'S LOSS

Dear Staff:

As a native of Santa Cruz County, over the years I've come to respect UCSC a great deal for the things they do well up there. This includes the way they serve ethnics and other minority young people. Prof. Nancy Shaw's work is about things that matter—human beings. You'd think there would be a place for that at UCSC, which is paid for by us the citizens. But Chancellor Sinsheimer, like Ronald Reagan, doesn't mind the cuts if they only affect the poor. When he denies a woman like Nancy Shaw tenure he denies the rest of us something too.

Ray Martinez

KATY'S FLIP-FLOP

Dear Staff and Voters:

For those of you who remember Supervisor Pat Liberty, please consider *not* voting for Katy Sears-Williams. The article-interview in 5/13, featuring Ms. Sears-Williams, shows her to reek with the same ambivalent, doublespeak, contradictive attitude shown again and again by former Supervisor Pat Liberty.

Katy Sears-Williams, in her rhetoric, *implies* that Supervisor Patton is not serving the needs of the people. She's giving lip service to whoeverall is backing her for office, and it sure sounds like Pat Liberty is one of those pulling her strings.

Sears-Williams says, "I'm not liberal but not conservative." This sounds too familiar and to use Sears-Williams' phrase: "flip-flop."

She supports the approach to growth management prescribed by measure J, but believes it's a "disaster." Flip-flop.

Part of her understanding of community issues is out of "frequent visits to this area" while she grew up. Gee, I wonder if she analyzed the employment structure of the boardwalk while she rode the roller coaster.

Sears-Williams is utterly naive, at best. She states rhetorically, (or *complainingly*), that "our (county planning) department is twice the size of Monterey's". Really? So is our *population* becoming twice the size! She states that "bureaucracy breeds bureaucracy." You don't say. I wonder if she knows that greed breeds greed. Will she commit herself to rid this county of GREED?

Sears-Williams also sees fit for our county to have "performing arts facilities." Has she ever heard of the Barn Theater? Performing Arts? Has she ever heard of Cabrillo College; Santa Cruz Art Center; Bear Republic Theatre Company; West Coast Productions; Holiday Host; The VFW Hall; the SC Civic Auditorium?

In sly double-talk, she implies her support for the hideous Wingspread proposal, which is a monster development that, if implemented, will rape our county land, leaving a gashing scar filled with the GREED and SELFISHNESS that has destroyed what used to be Los Angeles and San Jose! THINK ABOUT IT! (You want to know the best way to save and make MONEY? Don't have children. Stop reproducing in over abundance).

Sears-Williams states, "I don't see politics as my life's work—but I do believe in citizen participation." Oh, that shows a very sharp awareness, doesn't it? She's running for political office and studying for a degree in politics yet can't see the forest for all the trees. (I suggest she move to Monterey.)

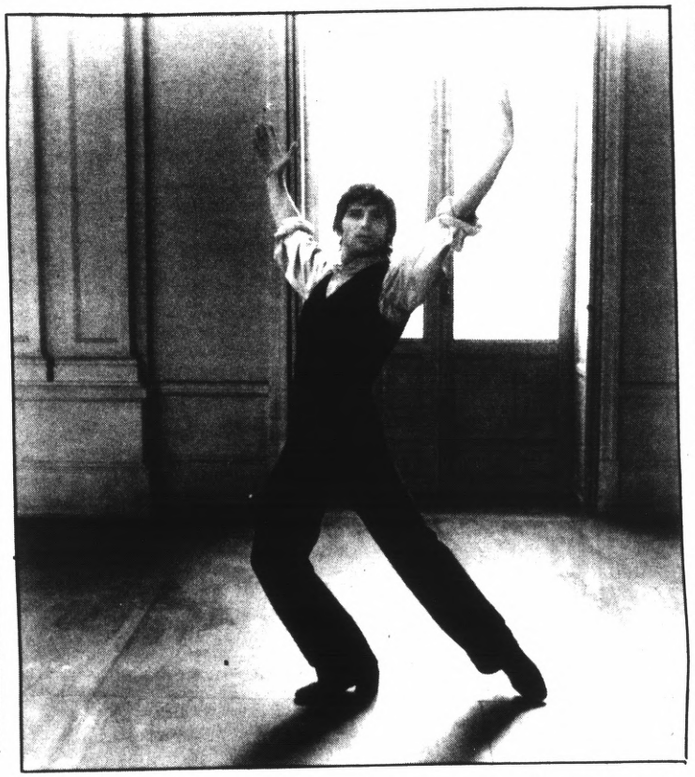
KALEIDOSCOPE

Feast For Fair Rent: On Memorial Day, the Whole Earth restaurant will host a delicious pasta dinner with music performed by Pat Tantalo and Damon May, and a special surprise attraction. Tickets will be $3.50 to $5.00, sliding scale, and all proceeds will benefit Yes on Measure B—the Fair Rents campaign. Doors are open from 5:30 to 9:00 pm at the Whole Earth Restaurant, UCSC. For tickets call 423-0685.

QUARRY WEST: To celebrate the publication of their spring issue, *Quarry West* magazine will present a reading and exhibition at the Kuumbwa Jazz Center (located at 320-2 Cedar Street) on Saturday, May 29, beginning at 7:30 pm. Featured will be the monotype prints of Donald Weygandt and writers Victor Perera, Alison Turner, Naomi Clark, and Gary Young, among others, reading from their work. Tickets are $1.50 at the door.

photo by Laurie Cole

THEATRE FRANCAISE: UCSC professor Patty Fitchen (above) stars in a unique double bill this weekend in two theatrical events. Starting Friday, May 29, she will star in the French original version of Jean Giradoux's *La Folle de Challot* (The Madwoman of Chaillot); on the following day, she will perform in Ionesco's *La Cnatatrice Chauve* (The Bald Soprano) and selected scenes from classical and modern plays in French. In addition to this, Ms. Fitchen will be starring in the Bear Republic Theatre's summer production of *The Madwoman of Chaillot* which opens this June 17. Friday's showtime is 8, and admission is $1. Saturday's show is at 2, and is free. Both performances will take place at the Porter Dining Hall.



Blood Wedding is a short (72-minute) dance film based on a folk tale by Federico Garcia Lorca. After a brief opening featuring the Antonio Gades flamenco troupe preparing for the dance, which is staged in a bare practice hall, the film begins by sketching a highly stylized love triangle set in the rural Andalusia of the 1920s. The Lover, Leonardo (Gades), comes between The Bride (Cristina Hoyos, a superb dancer) and The Groom (Juan Antonio) on the day before their wedding. Flamenco is not the only element in this narrative dance; mime, African dance (in which the highly percussive flamenco is rooted) and *jondo* and *esperento*, two forms of Spanish folk dance, are also used.

The most important value in Garcia Lorca's world is summed up during the introduction, where we see the troupe warming up. Gades is reminiscing about how his mentor, a famous flamenco dancer, "died with dignity," and this simple concern is mirrored in *Blood Wedding*, where honor is more important than life itself.

The rituals of flamenco, with its impassivity and stark stylized motions, and the off-beat, dark physical beauty of the troupe overcome any quibbles one might have with Garcia Lorca's philosophy. As allergic as I am to dance, I found it highly engrossing, intriguing, and even moving.

BALLOON FEST: On Sunday, May 30, the Santa Cruz *Express* and UCSC will present the 2nd Annual Santa Cruz All-American Free Family Picnic and Hot Air Balloon Extravaganza. A long and involved title, but it promises to be a lot of fun for everyone. There will be reggae music from Mighty High, rock music from the women's group, Ms-Guided, and scenes from the Bear Republc's production of "Now That's Santa Cruz," as well as other entertainment. There will be hot air balloon rides and a skydiving show. It all starts at 11 am at the UCSC East Athletic Field and lasts until approximately 4 pm.

KUUMBWA BIRTHDAY: On Sunday, May 30 the Kuumbwa Jazz Center will celebrate its Fifth Birthday, featuring the best of the local jazz groups. Music starts at 12 noon with *Sofrito*, and continues on until 4 pm with such bands as *Kelltrane Express, Uptown*, and *Los Schleppos Typicos*. The party will be held at San Lorenzo Park Duck Island and admission is free.

ATOMIC CAFE: On Thursday, June 3, the film *Atomic Cafe* will premiere at the Nickelodeon Theater in Santa Cruz. It is "a devastating collage-film that examines official and unofficial United States attitudes toward the atomic age during the late 40s and early 50s"—Vincent Canby of the New York Times. Opening night showings will be a special benefit for Californians For a Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Tickets for this will be $5 at the door.

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT: "It's Not Where You Start" focuses on the struggle of a group of aspiring entertainers to succeed on Broadway. **"It's about show business,"** says Annina Rae Puccio, director and producer of the show, "but it's also about support and friendship."

Friendship is universal, and so is the desire for success these young people have. Their interactions when everything seems hopeless and their reactions when "making it" seems to be right about the corner and will strike a chord of response in any audience.

Although the script and songs are written by three Stevenson students, Puccio, Lisa M. Honeycutt and Elizabeth A. Klein, the music comes from a variety of shows, earning the production the title of "an eclectic musical review." Entertaining and meaningful, *It's Not Where You Start* will play in the Stevenson Dining Hall on May 28 and 29 at 8 pm. Tickets are $1.50/students, $2/general and are available at the door. ✓

Voted The Best Chef of Santa Cruz
in The First Annual Good Times Readers Poll 1982

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Unique delicious Szechwan & Hunan Cuisine
ABSOLUTELY NO MSG

#1 In Capitola
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476-6040

#2 In Aptos
7960 Soquel Dr.
662-0400

COMMENTS FROM OUR RECENT "REGULAR CUSTOMER SURVEY"

NAME	PROFESSION	WHEN STARTED DINING AT CHEF TONGS & APPOX. HOW MAY TIMES		FAVORITE DISHES	COMMENTS ABOUT CHEF TONGS FOOD
Barbara Brown	Travel Consultant	1977	Countless (over 200)	Mushu Chicken Broccoli with Garlic Sauce Sweet & Sour Snapper	Superb! Eat here 8 days a week.
Colette Chriqui	Ass't Operation Offcer, B of A	1977	Countless (over 200)	Garlic Red Snapper Kung Pao Chicken Szechwan Vegetables	I've tried just about every Szechwan & Hunan restaurant in Santa Cruz & San Francisco—There's no comparison! This beats them all.
Gary & Candace Atkins & Son Eli	Mr: Administrator Mrs: Newspaper Reporter	1978	Countless (Over 200)	Szechwan Vegs., Mushu Pork Broccoli w/Garlic Sauce. Mushu Vegs., Salad Scallops w/ Broccoli	Sensational, wonderful, comforting, fun, loving, satisfying & on & on & on!
Paul Herring	Scientific Programmer Analyst	1977	Countless (over 200)	Red Snapper w/Hot & Sour Red Snapper w/Garlic Sauce Mixed Vegetables w/Hunan	Excellent cuisine, as good as my mother's!
Wes Brown	Salesperson	1979	Countless (Over 200)	Lunch/Szechwan Mixed Vegs Mushu Chicken Broccoli w/Garlic Sauce	The World's best. Whenever I have a guest, I always take them to Francis' place. Also, I like no MSG.

唐厨

Third Anniversary Celebration

Seychelles RESTAURANT

1549 Pacific
Garden Mall
425-0450

½ OFF With Coupon CHP

ANY LUNCH OR DINNER SPECIAL

(With purchase of any other special of greater or equal value)

Expires June 15

Lunch 11:30-2:30 M-F
Dinner 5:30-10 7 Days

Entrance around back off
World Savings parking lot

920 Soquel Ave. 425-1656 Santa Cruz

THE HAIR DESIGNERS

Are you tired of stylists not listening to you? I will listen & create a style to suit you.

Students

15 % OFF

all cuts with this coupon

Good Times Readership Poll's Best Hair Stylist

Paulette Hogan

27..... Thursday

☐movies

A Day At The Races. 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson students.

☐theater

Live performances by Musign Deaf Theater Troupe, involving dance, music and mime. Part of Disabled Awareness Day. 8:30 pm, Porter Dining Commons. Free.

"Ghost Sonata" by August Strindberg, directed by Jim Clancy: a modern theater work set in Stockholm. 8 pm, Performing Arts Theater. $5 general, $3 students and seniors.

☐lectures

"The Political and Economic Aspects of the Environment Lecture Series": Jimoh Omo-Fadaka: "The Politics of Environment." 7:30 pm, Oakes 105.

"Ethiopia: the Ancient Empire in Turmoil, Internal and Regional Problems." Slides and discussion on Ethiopian and Middle Eastern Politics. 7:30 pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

☐sports

Video Racquetball Clinic: Individualized instruction on strokes using videotape and coaching by Carole George; free rule book and open courts for play time. 7-10 pm, East Field House Racquetball Courts. Free to UCSC Racquetball Club. $2.50 general, $1.50 students and seniors.

☐miscellaneous

Slide show, group sharing, and information on organizational activities for Livermore blockade. 7:30 pm, Louden Nelson Center. Free. Sponsored by SEED and AC/DC.

Geshe Losang Gyatso will give instruction on applying buddhist philosophy to daily life; he will also explain the practice of meditation and answer questions. 7:30 pm, Oakes Coffee Shop Lounge. Free.

Kundalini-Meditation Dance, developed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh. 7:30 pm, East Field House Activity Bldg. Free.

Seminar in healing. 8 pm, Merrill Baobab Room. Donations accepted.

Recreation: Darts for all levels. Drop by, it's free. 8:30 pm, Porter College Deli-Cafe.

28..... Friday

☐movies

Where's Poppa (Going Ape). Carl Reiner directs George Segal and Ruth Gordon in this hilarious romp through New York City. 7:30 and 9:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50.

☐concerts

"Poetronics": The Spoken Word—spoken for, with and against 20th century music. 8 pm, Porter Fireside Lounge. Free.

☐theater

"Ghost Sonata"—(see 5/27)

"It's Not Where You Start," a musical written and directed by Annina Rae Puccio. 8 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $2 general, $1.50 students.

☐lectures

Biology Journal Club: A.J. Carpousis, UC Los Angeles: "In vitro Studies of mRNA Chain Initiation at E. Coli lac promotors." 12 noon, Thimann 397, free.

Photographic Lecture Series: Leland Rice. 3 pm, Applied Science 368. Free.

Symposium on U.S. Immigration Policy, presented by the Marxist Student Group: Michel Fontaine will discuss the abuse of Haitian refugees and Bert Corona will discuss the recent attacks on undocumented workers. 2:30 pm, Oakes Coffee Shop Lounge. Free.

Chinquapin Staff Meeting: We are looking for new staff members for next year. Anyone interested is welcome 11:15 am, Cowell Conference Room.

Orientation meeting: The UCSC Student Lobby will be having an orientation meeting to discuss statewide legislation, UC investments, agricultural policies, and other issues. 12 noon, Student Organization A-Frame.

Red Cross Blood Drive. 1-5 pm, East Fieldhouse Gym. Please come by and donate blood.

"Educators for Social Responsibility" will meet to discuss short and long-term educational activities for the enhancement of disarmament and peace. 12-1 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Reception for Annual Cowell Arts show, an exhibition of works by students of the Cowell Press and Cowell Pottery. Open to the public. 4-6 pm, Smith Gallery, Cowell College. The Arts Show will run from 5/27 through 6/12 in the Smith Gallery. Free.

Meeting to further organize protest in defense of the Arts program at this university. 4-6 pm, Applied Science 160. Free.

29..... Saturday

☐movies

Rebel Without A Cause (7:30 pm) and **Cool Hand Luke** (9:30 pm). Classroom Unit 2. $1.50

☐concerts

Senior Recital of Tom Lowdermilk, cellist, accompanied by Stephan Pollard on the piano, including works by Beethoven, Mendlessohn, and Offenbach. 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐theater

"Ghost Sonata"—(see 5/27)

"It's Not Where You Start"—(5/28)

☐sports

Soccer Tournament, refreshments sold. 8 am to 5 pm, East Fields. Free.

Quarry West celebrates the publication of Issue #16 with a reading by local writers and visiting guests; also featuring an exhibit of UCSC art instructor Donald Weygandt. 7:30 pm, Kuumbwa Jazz Center. $1.50.

Anand Rajen from Geetam Growth Institute will lead a two-day group: a chance to break through our resistance or inhibitions to being ourselves and explore our potential for living totally. 10 am to 9 pm, Activities Bldg., East Field House.

30..... Sunday

☐miscellaneous

Hot Air Balloon and Picnic: Hot air balloons will ascend sometime in the morning; games and field activities will be happening throughout the day; concessions available all day. 7 am to 4 pm, UCSC East Athletic Field. Free.

Banana Slug Classic—7 mile run. 7:30 am to noon, Starting from the East Fieldhouse. $3-4.00.

Live Band—gentle rock. 3-7 pm, Upper Quarry. Free.

Anand Rajen from Geetam Growth Institute will lead a group to provide a chance to break through resistance and inhibitions. (see 5/29) 9 am to 9 pm, East Field Activity Bldg.

Outdoor show of sculpture and paintings by Joh Powers, showing through Thursday (6/3). 9 am to 5 pm, Performing Arts Picnic Area. Free.

31 Mon

☐misc

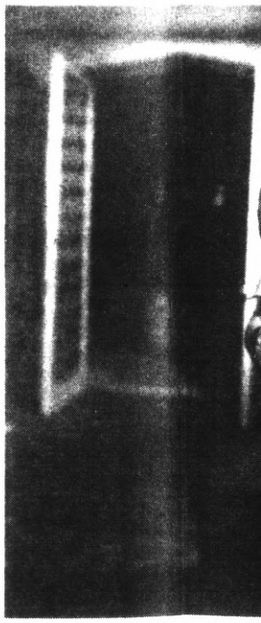
Gay and Lesb
Open-Stage a
music, poetry,
food. 6-11 pm
Room. Free.

Memorial Day
Apathy: Progr
work? Come a
people tell ho
6 jazz rock po
great time and
ness raised! 11
Field. Free ad

☐sport

Mt. Charlie C
Tour through
Come test you
tion is $6 thro
County Cyclin
register at East

Calend



The inimitable Sean Connery once again saves the free world from SPECTRE while concurrently bedding down with a Russian spy and escaping almost certain death at the hands of her comrade (Robert Shaw). Friday, Saturday and Sunday, midnight at the Del Mar.

...31 Monday

☐miscellaneous

Gay and Lesbian Alliance "Spring Open-Stage and Dinner" with music, poetry, dancing and great food. 6-11 pm, Crown-Merrill Rec Room. Free.

Memorial Day Rally Against Apathy: Progressivism too much work? Come and listen to political people tell how to plug into activist. 6 jazz rock political bands. Have a great time and get your consciousness raised! 11 an till 7 pm, East Field. Free admission.

☐sports

Mt. Charlie Century 100 Mile Bike Tour through Santa Cruz County. Come test your fitness. Pre-registration is $6 through Santa Cruz County Cycling Club, 427-1149. Or register at East Field House, 6-8 am.

1 Tuesday

☐movies

Dodes Ka-Den (1970) Akira Kurosawa. 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

Broken Arrows, the code word for nuclear accidents. This film details the history of accidents and near detonations of the Defense Dept.'s handling and storage of nuclear weapons. 7:30 pm, Communications Bldg., Studio C. Free.

☐lectures

Helen C. Escolle Series: Charles Daniel, UCSC: "The End Bud as an Experimental Anima." 4 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 1. Free.

2 Wednesday

☐movies

Badlands (1974), Terence Malick. Starring Martin Sheen and Sissy Spacek. 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.

☐lectures

Colloquium on Science, Technology & Society: Luther Carter: "The Politics of Radioactive Waste." 8 pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

The Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series—Special Seminar: Marc Van Montagu, University of Ghent, Blegium: "Use of Agrobacterium Ti-plasmid for Genetic Engineering in Plants." 4 pm, Thimann 397. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Non-Violence Prep for the June 21st Lawrence Livermore Weapon's Lab Blockade and beyond; this workshop is first of a 2-part series. 7-10 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free. Sponsored by AC/DC and SEED. (Part 2 is Thursday, 6/3).

A n open discussion on the question of the viability of a West Bank state and related topics using the knowledge of serveral experts in that area. 6 pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

"Dreams: Their Mysteries Revealed," an opportunity to understand your inner dynamics to make better life/relationship choices. 4 pm, Health Center Library. Free.

Senior Art Exhibit of Linda Meeker: varied media. Daily 11 am to 5:30 pm, Porter College Dining Hall. Free. Reception will be held on Saturday, 6/3, 3-6 pm, Porter Dining Hall. Exhibit ends 6/8.

3 Thursday

☐movies

The Sign Of Zorro. 8 and 10:14 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.50 general, $1 Stevenson students.

Sao Bernardo, 1972 feature film from Brazil. Introduction and post-screening talk by Professor Julianne Burton. 7:30 pm, Classroom Unit 2. Free.

☐theater

"Chautauqua": a presentation of student-written and directed plays, comic and serious, dealing with life and death, dependency, and the activities of a somnambulist dog. 8 pm, Barn Theater. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Non-Violence Prep for June 21st Lawrence Livermore Blockade, 2nd of a 2-part series. 7 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, free. (see 6/2)

Seminar in healing. 8 pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Donations accepted.

Kundalini-Meditation Dance, developed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh. 7:30 pm, East Field House Activity Bldg. Free.

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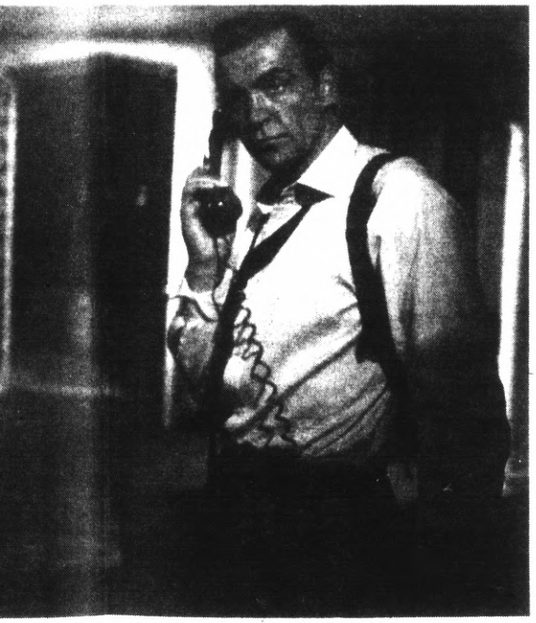


VIEWFINDER

NICKELODEON (426-7500)

*Blood Wedding**
Alanbusta
17th Annual Tournee of Animation
Das Boot

DEL MAR (425-0616)

Parasite (not in 3-D)
*Road Warriors**
Rocky III
Visiting Hours
Night Owl Shows, Fri., Sat., and Sun: *From Russia with Love, Emmanuel, the Song Remains The Same, Cheech and Chong's Nice Dreams*

UA CINEMAS (426-8583)

Mephisto
The Long Good Friday

41st AVENUE CINEMAS (476-8841)

Quest For Fire
On Golden Pond
Chariots Of Fire
Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid
Sneak Preview, Sunday: *Steve Spielberg's E.T.*

APTOS TWIN (688-6541)

Personal Best
Fighting Back
Victor/Victoria
Arthur

SASH MILL (427-1711)

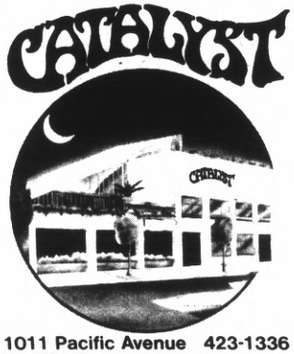
May 27-28:
Hound Of The Baskervilles
Private Life Of Sherlock Holmes

May 29-31:
After The Thin Man
Murder At The Gallop

June 1-2:
Life Of Brian
Start The Revolution Without Me

June 3-4:
Showboat
Unsinkable Molly Brown

*reviewed or previewed in this issue



1011 Pacific Avenue 423-1336

KZSC 88 FM & The Catalyst present
Missing Persons plus **Thin Ice**
Fri., May 28
$3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door

Sat., May 29
$2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door
Cool Jerks plus **Mighty High**

Snail plus **Starborn**
Two Shows
7:00 & 10:30 PM
7 PM show minors permitted
10:30 show 21 and over only, Full Bar
Sun., May 30
Special Advance Price
$4.00
$5.50 Door

Dollar Nite
Thurs., June 3
$1 Door only
Defectors plus 51/50 plus **51/50** also **Reggies**

From Fairport Convention
Richard and Linda Thompson plus **Network**
Fri., June 4
$3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door

Sat., June 5
$2.50 Adv./$3.50 Door
Chain of Fools plus **Soul What**

KZSC 88 FM and the Catalyst present
Bow Wow Wow plus **Wayne Sloan**
Wed., June 9
$4.50 Adv/ $5.50 Door

Thurs., June 10
$9.50 Adv./$10.50 Door
Emmylou Harris (live recording session)

Rain
A Tribute to the Beatles plus **The Kids**
Fri., June 11
$3.50 Adv./$4.50 Door

Also coming in June
David Bromberg, Lady Bo, Delbert McClinton, Greg Kihn Band, J.J Cale, Batteries, Score, Jesse Colin Young, and the Catalyst Follies

All shows start a 9 pm unless otherwise noted. Advance tickets to all Catalyst shows subject to service charge and available at Cymbaline Records, UCSC Box Office and all BASS outlets. Tickets charged by phone at (408) 297-7552

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FALL QUARTER REGISTRATION: Continuing students: the Office of the Registrar will mail registration packets to your permanent mailing address in mid-August. A verification notice indicating the address that will be used this summer is at your college office now. Check to see that the address is correct and if you need to make changes, call 429-4412 or drop by the Office of the Registrar by July 30. Registration packets will not be forwarded. If the packet does not reach you because the address is incorrect, incomplete, or missing, you will need to register after the quarter begins and pay the $50 late fee. The deadline for fall registration is September 3.

CHANGE OF MAJOR/COLLEGE: June 4 is the last day to file a petition to be effective fall quarter. Office of the Registrar.

REMOVAL OF GRADE I: June 4 is the last day for graduate students to submit course work for removal of incomplete from winter quarter. Instructor's office.

GRADUATING IN AUGUST? June 30 is the last day to file your application for candidacy for a bachelor's degree to be awarded in August. Office of the Registrar.

FULBRIGHT GRANTS 1983-84 FOR OVERSEAS STUDY: A Fulbright workshop will be held June 2 from 3:30-4:30 pm in Room 219 McHenry Library for interested students. Information and application material may be obtained from Diane Matus, Fulbright Program Adviser, at the Career Planning & Placement Center located in Room 123 Central Services with drop-in office hourrs on Wednesdays from 9 am to 3 pm. The deadline for submission of applications to the Adviser is October 14, 1982. For information call x2183.

CHANGE IN CPPC's OFFICE HOURS: Effective June 1 we will not be open during the evenings. Our hours will be 9-12 & 1-5 daily.

PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' JOB SEARCH WORKSHOP: Judith White will host another workshop May 27 from 3-5 pm at the Cowell A-frame. Call x2183 to sign up.

RACQUETBALL CLUB: A social/competitive club for men and women of all levels of play. We also sponsor clinics, tournaments and parties. Good break from the frustrations of finals. Meets Mondays and Thursdays, 7-10 pm, East Field House Racquetball Courts. Cost is $2.00 for the year; first trial visit is free.

THE GAY AND LESBIAN ALLIANCE meets every Wednesday evening at 8 pm in the Kresge Idler GALA gatherings are open to the entire campus community. GALA also sponsors separate rap groups for men and women. These groups provide an atmosphere conducive to the exploration of personal issues in a private, comfortable setting. Men's group meets 1st and 3rd Fridays. Women's group meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. 7-9 pm, Stevenson 237A. For more information, please call the GALA Library at 429-2468.

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT by Sandy Kogan at the Common Ground Coffeehouse (across from the Clock Tower) through June 5.

AMERICAN RED CROSS BLOODMOBILE will be at the East Field House on Friday, May 28 from 1-6 pm. Contact Cindy Rotwein at x2020.

THE SANTA CRUZ CHAPTER of the CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY invites all interested persons to visit Franklin Point north of Ano Nuevo Saturday, May 29. Sand dunes, rocky shoreline and coastal prairie scrub will be the focus of this trip. Bring lunch and water. Meet at 9 am at Mission and Almar Streets in the Westside Santa Cruz Safeway parking lot. Call Jim Cook or Clark Magruder (423-8311) for more information.

KZSC is sponsoring a rent control forum on its airwaves Tuesday, June 1, from 7:30 - 9:00 pm. Representatives from Voters against Rent Control, Community Campaign for Fair Rents, and academia will be present to answer your queries about Measure B, the proposed Santa Cruz rent stabilization measure. Phone in questions will be accepted—our numbers are 429-4036 and 429-2811. Be informed and get your concerns answered by tuning in and dialing in.

SUMMER INTERNS & VOLUNTEERS NEEDED: The *Asbestos Victims of America,* started by a victim of asbestos disease, is a local organization with national chapters and is dedicated to the education of victims & and the public about the dangers of even low levels of asbestos exposure, providing medical, legal, legislative, and emotional help and referral to those affected. We are gearing up for national AVA Day and need help: Graphic artists, newsletter layout, writers, grant writers, office help, computer programmers, word processors, researchers in environmental health and toxicology. Credit may be obtained through the Merrill Field Program—call Jody at 429-4054. For information call Holli or Jim at 476-3646 (the AVA office) or Paula Wyatt at 429-7681.

ALL STUDENTS WHO WILL BE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. this summer please contact Jewel at Co-op Ed, x2368 or 2575 regarding an alumni-student event.

FALL QUARTER INTERSHIPS:

THE CITIZEN, Solano Beach, CA, deadline: open
Congressional Budget Office, Washington, DC, deadline: 6/16
Giant Food, Inc., Washington, DC, deadline: 6/1
IBM, San Jose, deadline: 6/1
Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Santa Cruz, deadline: 6/1
Lockheed, Sunnyvale, CA, deadline: open
LA TIMES, LA, deadline: 6/16
Congressman Robert Matsui, Washington, DC. deadline: 6/16
NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, deadline: 6/15

BECOME ACTIVE in Jewish Student Affairs on campus next year. Get in on the action now and help with plans for next fall. Call Paula Marcus, 462-4524,

Neighborhood Housing Services, LaHabra, CA, deadline: ASAP
Public Communications Group, Washington, DC deadline: ASAP
Resident Environmental & Outdoor Education Program, Boulder Creek, deadline: 6/1
Santa Cruz EXPRESS, deadline: open
Stauffer Chemical, Richmond, deadline: 6/16
VISTA PRESS, near San Diego, deadline: open

the new JSC advisor, who will fill you in on what's going on.

THE CABRRILLO COLLEGE CHORALE and the Foothill College Choir will combine voices and present Ariel Ramirez' Misa Criolla, May 28 at 8 pm, in the Cabrillo College Theater. Tickets, sold at the door, are $3 and $1.50 for students and seniors.

WEED-IN, West Field, Thursday and Friday, May 27 & 28, 9:30 am to 5:00 pm. Help prevent the West Field from being sprayed with suspected mutagen and carcinogen herbicide 2,4-D. Participants in the weeding will be given credit good for beer (over 21 only) and chips at College 8 Happy Hour Thursday the 27th. Pizza & refreshments available for weeders both days. Campus facilities will provide tools, plastic bags, etc. Bring musical instruments and other things to share and we can have a party while keeping poisonous chemical herbicides off the West Field. Sponsored by College 8, Family Student Apartments, Oakes College, and the Chancellor's Office. For more information contact Chris Ring at 429-6173 orr at the West Field today or tomorrow.

DINNER, DANCE, AND DESERT FOR FAIR RENTS sponsored by the Community Campaign for Fair Rents!! Tuesday, June 1, at 1535 Commercial Way (Cha Cha's), $1.00 admission with substantial dish, $3 to eat and enjoy. Dinner at 7:30, Dancing at 8 and cake and coffee at 10:30. Door prizes—five records. For more info, call 423-0685.

BENEFIT YARD SALE: Saturday, June 5, at the corner of Laurel and Myrtle for yard sale sponsored by Amigos de El Salvador. All proceeds will be applied to Salvadoran Refugee Aid. For more information or donations please call 429-9720.

LAST CHANCE, ISRAEL: Info table—don't be shy, ask about work, study and other options in Israel. It's not too late to make plans for this summer, next year, or even the rest of your life. But act now while the special is still on. We have lots of brochures and other info for the asking, plus the benefit of firsthand experience. This week the JSC/Israel Info Table will be a the College 8 Patio, Tuesday, June 1, 11:30 am-1:00 pm.

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Asbestos continued

Technical Advisor in the San Francisco EPA office, confirms that the schools' asbestos inspection program is voluntary, and the schools are responsible for conducting the inspections. Jean Curry, a UCSC environmental studies student and mother of a daughter in junior high, recently undertook a toxic and hazardous materials inventory of 12 schools in Santa Cruz as her senior thesis project. Utilizing EPA's instruction manual, she found numerous asbestos hazards, mostly in the form of tears in boiler room pipe insulation, through which fibers may be released and circulated in the air. In all cases, she immediately alerted school officials, noting that "the process for reporting and acting on problems of a toxic nature within the district is excellent." A few schools had potentially serious hazards which were attended to immediately, according to Curry. Major tears were found in locations at Branciforte Junior High. At Gault Elementary, a boiler room with several tears in the protective lining had been used for years as a smoking lounge for the faculty and staff. As a recent Department of Labor report confirms, smokers exposed to asbestos are four to five times more likely to contract lung cancer than non-smokers. In the textbook room at Santa Cruz High, Curry reported tears in the ceiling pipe insulation, from which material had leaked and accumulated on a bookshelf. At Mission Hills Junior High, she recommended disposal of a can of Plastic Asbestos Roof Cement, in which the fibers are bound in plastic but could later be disturbed in the process of remodelling or repair.

"According to theatre manager Bruns, both Superintendent Dale Kinsley, tears found at Santa Cruz High, Gault, and Branciforte Elementary have since been mended and appear to be holding. He adds that several pipes at Branciforte Junior High and Elementary have been re-wrapped with non-asbestos insulation. Kinsley emphasized that "insulation tears are top priorities in getting repairs done." In concluding her report, Curry recommended that the school district consider removing all asbestos insulation.

On the county level, the board of supervisors recently directed the county Public Health Commission to begin investigating the dangers of asbestos in the area. Santa Cruz is the first county in the nation to issue such an order. Supervisors also requested county counsel to help the commission develop an ordinance to restrict or ban asbestos-containing material locally. In addition, they asked that the commission prepare an amendment to the Uniform Building Code forbidding the use of asbestos in private construction, and instructed the commission to consult with the county purchasing agent about the possibility of the county refraining from the purchase of asbestos-containing materials. A report is due from the commission by early October. Interestingly, the report's completion will coincide with the second annual AVA Day, to be held in Santa Cruz on October 9. "Every step is an important one," emphasizes Jim Vermeulen. "The less people that have to suffer as my family and I have, the better." ✓

Anyone interested in volunteering for AVA is urged to call 476-3646.

photo by Greg Mellen

Softball Slugfest

The Intramural softball season came to a dramatic finish this year as the final playoff teams fought frantically for IM supremacy. The final game in the open Division pitted a pair of old rivals against each other, as two-time defending champions Eggbert Eisenstein took on an old team with a new name. The New Grainos, formerly the Adams Smashers, managed to regain the title they lost to Eggbert in 1979 by pounding their way to an 8-6 victory.

As is typical with games between the two teams, the final bout was a white-knucle game which saw leads and momentum swing back and forth. The New Grainos drew first blood as they grabbed an early 4-0 lead. However, Eggbert was far from dead, and came back to score six unanswered runs to take a 6-4 lead into the bottom of the last inning. They appeared to be on their way to a third consecutive title.

But something funny happened on the way to the title. Eggbert's defense deserted them in the final two innings. In the bottom of the seventh inning, after a single to left, Eggberts outfielder, trying to pick off a runner returning to third base, tossed wild to the bag, allowing the tying runs to score. In the eighth inning, an error by the Eggbert shortstop plated the winning run for the New Grainos, and the title changed hands.

To get to the finals, both teams had to defeat solid contenders in slugfests that made the final game seem tame in comparison. The New Grainos nosed by the Mud Bandits in the last inning, 19-18, while Eggbert got past the Crown Clowns 15-13. Duing the Clowns game, rover fielder Roger Stern made the biggest smash of the Intramural season by smacking a 350-foot foul ball right through the window of the Recreation trailer. Stern later claimed that his hit was meant as a personal statement. At press time, the nature of that statement was not yet known.

The Coed Intramural Softball final was not quite as tense or close as the Men's final. Longs Marine Drug took command of their game early, and coasted to a relatively easy 11-3 triumph. The victory was a salve to several of the male players on that team who also played for Eggbert.

A footnote to the Intramural Finals: both winning softball teams suffered their only defeats of the season to the Mud Bandits during regular season play. The Mud Bandits were pre-season favorites to win both titles, but lost in both Men's and Coed playoffs in the bottom of the last inning. Wait 'til next year, I guess.

SPORTS

by Greg Mellen

Additional IM Notes

While softball pretty much dominates the Intramural scene in spring in terms of the numbers of leagues and players, it is not the only IM sport being played. There were also soccer, volleyball, coed basketball, and floor hockey leagues this quarter.

In open soccer, the Arabian Sharks, a team of language exchange students, showed how the game should be played as they breezed through the regular season and the championships undefeated. In coed soccer, a nameless team from Stevenson won the regular season title, yet lost in the post-season to the Cosmic Debris, 1-0. In UCSC's version of the Stanley Cup, the HighHats defeated another regular season champion, Save the Newts, 4-0.

Post-season play is still to come in volleyball and coed basketball.

—Greg Mellen

UCSC Breaks into the Top Ten

The Stowe Tennis Center in Kalamazoo, Michigan, has been for many years the site of the 16 and 18 Junior National Championships, where many of today's top pros came into the spotlight as junior players. Two weeks ago the Stowe Center was also the site of the NCAA division III National Championships. Out of 287 colleges in division III, representatives from 39 colleges were chosen to compete in the nationals. The singles draw consisted of 64 of the top players and the doubles draw contained 32 of the top doubles teams. The NCAA selection committee picked four players from UCSC: Ray Miller and Brian Denny in singles and as a doubles team and Ivan Klarish and Karl Whittles another doubles team.

Ray Miller, number one player for UCSC, breezed through his first two rounds in singles with straight set victories over players from Upsala College and Ohio Wesleyan University. In the third round, the round of 16 (which is the most important to the players because winners of this round receive All-American honors) Miller didn't fare as well, losing to the number one player from Gustavus Adolphus College. Brian Denny unfortunately ran into a tough player from the host college, Kalamazoo, losing a close two setter. But Denny later teamed up with Miller to win their first round doubles match over a team from Swarthmore College before bowing out to the number one team from Williams College. Ivan Karish and Karl Whittles lost to the defending champions in the first round. But the three victories in total were enough to place UCSC tenth in the nation and thus enter the "top ten" club after only two years in the NCAA.

Credit for the quick success is due to tennis coach Bob Hansen's hard work, which has now started to pay off. Next year promises to be even better with Ray Miller, Ivan Klarish and Chris Bachrach (who played injuries) all having another year of eligibility. Also returning are Steve Routh and Rich Abrams, two players who contributed immensely to the team's winning season. Add to this the prospect of acquiring 4 to 5 new recruits and it's very possible UCSC will have a run at the title next year. ✓

—Karl Whittles

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"I have no papers, so I must have no rights at all."

Undocumented Domestic Workers

Filling a Labor Vacuum

by Mary Jo McConahay

In the newly chic neighborhoods of seaside Venice, California, a middle-aged woman from El Salvador whose tourist visa ran out four years ago cleans houses one day a week for each of five professional women, all of whom swear they "couldn't do without Stella." She lives in a rent-controlled apartment in Santa Monica with her machinist husband and three boys. Except for the times when her brother-in-law is out of work and crowds their place with his family, Stella shyly terms her life here "comfortable."

At the La Raza Legal Center in San Francisco, attorney Ramiro Castro outlines the case of his client "Rosa," a live-in maid from Chile who wants her baby back. Rosa's employer, says Castro, convinced her to give up her illegitimate newborn for adoption by a business associate of his in New York, where Rosa is today, again working illegally as a domestic.

"It's going to be difficult for her to convince a court in New York she should have [the baby] over the couple who did adopt it and can afford to care for it," says Castro.

Of the more than 1.5 million private household workers in the US, plus thousands more child-care workers and housekeepers in informal arrangements, undocumented aliens like Stella and Rosa are assuming a larger and larger percentage. They are fast filling a growing vacuum in the traditional domestic pool.

The flow of European immigrant girls who went into service when they reached America stopped long ago, and more diverse opportunities are available today for young Black women. Even many Black women who are jobless today would rather remain that way than take on the job so closely linked to decades of second-class status.

Undocumented immigrants are greasing the wheels of suburban communities where many families must earn two incomes to support their lifestyles. The illegal status of the domestics is generally understood by their employers and generally ignored.

But there will be no "Operation Jobs" to touch these workers. The current sweeps by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) are aimed at undocumented immigrants who presumably are displacing Americans in desirable jobs. While the verdict on this program is not yet in, the jobs of these domestics appear safe: Who else would take them?

Illegal domestics compose a work force long ignored by policy makers—the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill currently before Congress applies sanctions only to persons employing four or more illegals.

But it is a work force that mirrors much of the undocumented labor in the United States. While conventional wisdom places these people in the fields and sweatshops, the cutting edge of "illegal workers" is in customized services—hairdressing or restaurant jobs, for instance, providing for needs once filled in the home by women who didn't work And often they are found in the smallest business operations, where two or three employees draw low pay, no benefits, and are easily terminated, make the difference in a tight economy between profit and loss for the entrepreneur. In the home, that "profit" provided by illegal domestics translates into an income for women who could not otherwise manage a job and housework.

"I've come to depend on her as much as she depends on me," says a San Francisco woman who works full time as a corporate publications editor. "I co-signed her house loan, and if I have to work late she takes my kids home to play with her own. How can you put a dollar value on that?"

Stella's five employers, who know each other socially, pay her from $25 to $35 a day. Each gave her a $100 bonus last Christmas and they give her "extras" such as used appliances or clothes.

Not all are so lucky. Says a Catholic priest in a northern California parish, who does not want to be identified: "I get so mad when I get calls from some of my parishioners who want to know the name of some [undocumented] woman who needs work, and I found out weeks later she's getting paid $2 an hour."

Joyce Maupin, director of the San Francisco Household Workers Rights Project, says the undocumented are the most reluctant to press grievances. She says many domestics prefer to work for working women rather than the wealthy who remain at home. "When the subjects of wages for extra work or paid vacation after a certain time in service come up, a woman who's earned money knows what you're talking about."

One of Stella's employers, a public relations executive with a self-described "tight household budget" says "Sometimes we make a trade-off. I hate to clean up from dinner parties, so she does it and that week I do the windows."

Undocumented immigrants are greasing the wheels of suburban communities where many families must earn two incomes to support their lifestyles.

Undocumented or not, private household workers are protected by state and federal labor laws, but few are aware of their rights. Those few undocumented workers who do come forward—to register abuses ranging from low pay to sexual harassment and even rape at the hands of employers—find it difficult to redress grievances, says Castro. "In most situations," he explains, "there are no witnesses, the employer doesn't keep records and in many cases even denies the person works there. How are you going to take that to the Labor Commission?"

Most undocumented domestics don't complain, however, and their reluctance is sometimes a legacy of their homeland where, as Castro says, "the law is not readily accessible as a remedy." A social worker who counsels students in California's Salinas Valley reports that teen-age girls newly arrived from Mexico are kept from school to work as live-in babysitters for relatives or for persons from the same home village, for room and board only, in the manner of indentured servants.

The overriding reason undocumented domestics remain the complacent—if increasingly indispensible—work force that they are, of course, is fear of deportation. When INS agents showed up at the home of one of her employers Stella disappeared for a week—to the intense consternation of the five professional women, even though the one questioned denied to the agents any acquaintance with the woman.

For those undocumented immigrants with work grievances the situation is worse. Most reason, says Castro, that "I have no papers, so I must have no rights at all." ✓

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The Reagan administration's policies make public debate on new immigration legislation moot

Crackdown on Undocumented Workers

Without waiting for a new immigration law, the Reagan administration has begun implementing a new immigration policy—mainly through administrative fiat. New regulations governing the social service agencies already have shrunk the safety net of minimal protections for undocumented workers and their families, writes Peter Schey. Schey is a member of the Select Commission on Immigration Refugee Policy and executive director of the National Center for Immigrants' Rights.

by **Peter Schey**

Now that the fanfare over the Operation Jobs raids on undocumented workers is subsiding, public attention predictably will turn to the upcoming legislative debate over a new immigration policy. But in some respects, the debate may be moot. Through bureaucratic fiat, the Reagan administration already has begun implementation of a new immigration policy—with or without legislation.

The federal policy makes cheap foreign labor available on demand, while eliminating any safety net for undocumented workers and their families.

Most of the new restrictions result from a quiet form of "back-door legislation" tucked away in obscure clauses of the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, and from independent regulation changes by various agencies. Others are a result of federal subsidy cutbacks such as a Los Angeles effort last year to eliminate county responsibility for paying the cost of emergency medical care for undocumented aliens. If they themselves must pay for services for "illegals," some local governments are saying, they'd rather cut out the services, no matter how basic the human needs they involve.

Key among the new restrictions:

—School Lunches: For children to receive free or cut-rate school lunches, the Department of Agriculture now requires the Social Security numbers of all adult members of each child's household.

National School Lunch Program administrators have taken the position that because undocumented persons cannot easily obtain Social Security numbers, the undocumented parents won't be able to furnish them—and the kids won't get lunch. Only in California has a court challenge to the law resulted in a temporary restraining order and, finally, in an exemption granted by the USDA through the summer session, allowing any children who need them to continue receiving lunches.

—Housing: The 1981 federal budget stipulated, as an amendment to the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, that only selected categories of persons lawfully present in the United States would be eligible for public housing. The result is to deny shelter to undocumented families even when there is a surplus of such facilities.

—Food Stamps: Eligibility workers administering the food stamp program must now report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) the presence of undocumented mothers whose children were born in the United States and who are receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children are now being approached by welfare workers and asked what they would do with their children if they were deported? Invariably, mothers state they would take their children with them. If the mother won't sign an affidavit giving custody of the child to another person in case of the mother's deportation, the welfare officials then declare that since the children are "not residents" they do not qualify for AFDC.

—Health Care: Much closer cooperation between public assistance programs and the INS—reflecting the new "crackdown" mood—means that even immigrants who are here legally are now afraid to apply for Medicare and Medicaid. They know copies of the application forms go to the INS, where they are considered evidence of insufficient financial resources and will prejudice any subsequent application on the part of the legal immigrants to be sponsors for other family members who want to immigrate.

In addition to these administrative actions, the White House also has jumped the gun on that part of its proposed immigration legislation that would establish a "temporary workers" program to import tens of thousands of low-paid workers from Mexico. Without waiting for legislative debate, the administration has quietly directed the secretary of labor to rewrite internal regulations permitting massive importation of temporary laborers under existing law.

Current law requires that employers first inform the Department of Labor (DOL) that they are looking for US nationals to fill job categories. If none are found, the employers then are permitted to import foreign laborers. The new DOL rules will shorten the search period for US workers and restrict the geographical area where the search is conducted—thereby more easily fulfilling the law's requirement that no US workers are "willing, able and available" to fill the offered jobs.

Taken as a package, the Reagan administration's bureaucratic maneuvers, combined with the unprecedented roundups, amount to a *de facto* new immigration policy without a new immigration law. The cruelty of the policy is that it makes cheap foreign labor available on demand, while eliminating any safety net for undocumented workers and their families. ✓

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Simpson Mazzoli Bill

Political Sleeper

by **James Ridgeway**

The political sleeper of the year in Washington is the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which after getting off t a slow start last month now is speeding through the Senate and is expected to win easy passage, possibly by the end of May. The bill was approved unanimously May 6 by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration.

This legislation, the first basic rewrite of the immigration laws in 30 years, would provide a form of amnesty for illegal aliens, set up a system of employer sanctions for those who hire illegals, establish a worker identification system and place a formal cap on immigration levels. It also would set up machinery to speed asylum procedures for refugees.

The bill's success apparently is due in large part to linking the immigration question to current high levels of unemployment, thereby picking up solid union support while frightening away potential liberal opposition.

Lobbyists for the legislation say Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, has tentatively scheduled the measure for full floor debate late in May or early June. Once on the floor,it should pass easily.

In the House, there's been no movement to date, but Congressperson Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky), co-sponsor in that body and chairperson of the immigration subcommittee, is expected to hold hearings soon. The key figure in the House is Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), chairperson of the full Judiciary Committee. He has backed employer sanctions in the past but has not made his position known on the current legislation.

The once powerful opposition to the immigration measure has withered away. The American Civil Liberties Union, once in the forefront of opposition because of possible infringement of civil liberties due to the worker identification system, now offers lame protests. Hispanic groups are against the legislation, but they have little clout in Washington. The US Chamber of Commerce doesn't like the employer sanctions, but its opposition is relatively narrow and not particualrly vocal.

An association of immigration lawyers has hired a lobbyist to fight the bill,but all sides of the opposition virtually concede defeat. They go through the motions, but the protests are lackluster and half-hearted.

The real question, seldom discussed, is whether the legislation, once it becomes law, can ever be enforced. Amnesty for illegals, for example, will depend on some sort of record-keeping to demonstrate when each individual entered the United States. The amnesty will apply only to those who entered the United States before January 1, 1978. Those who entered between that date and January 1, 1980, must register with the INS and remain in quasi-legal status for an additional two years before becoming fully legal residents.

But since illegals often are poor, have no bank accounts, aren't likely to have kept receipts, and in general live in an underground economy, deciding who entered the country when may prove an impossible task.

As for employer sanctions, immigration lawyers don't think it can work. Virginia, one of several states with employer sanctions, has more undocumented workers now living and working there than in Washington, DC, which has no employer sanctions. In Virginia, judges routinely throw employer sanctions cases out of court.

As for the worker identification system, the art of making phony green cards and passports has reached such a level that counterfeit documents are expected to be common, claim critics. ✓

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The Well-worn Path to the North

The starting point in any effort to explain the massive global migration out of the rural countryside is the villages which migrants leave behind. Far from idyllic, hamlets like those surrounding Ojo De Agua, Mexico, are full of bleak reminders that the focus of economic life today lies elsewhere. Despite the efforts of one priest to find alternate survival strategies, almost all of the men in these villages now are working in the United States, reports Pacific News Service *associate editor Mary Jo McConahay, leaving behind a dependent population in a half-deserted landscape. McConahay has spent four years working and traveling in Mexico.*

by Mary Jo McConahay

Ojo De Agua, Mexico— It's not a very smooth road, but after bumping along for half an hour on the much-used red dirt track between the paved highway and the small town of Ojo De Agua, a visitor wonders how the villages in this corner of Guanajuato, Mexico, managed without it.

Father Jeronomo Cabrera, a hefty, bearded 45-year-old priest of limitless energy who was born nearby, organized residents to build the road and its bridges three years ago. He probably uses it more than anyone else. He travels in a white truck locals call "La Paloma"—the dove—to say Mass, to supervise a water-well project, to bury an infant dead of gastrointestinal illness, to hold meetings where villagers who traditionally have little to do with the government might learn about their rights under the Mexican social security law. Where there is electricity he also gives a slide show on the dangers of migration into unfamiliar turf: prostitutes, loan sharks, loneliness.

The state of Guanajuato, 100 miles north of Mexico City, is a leading supplier of cheap illegal labor to the United States. Making the rounds with Cabrera in "La Paloma" is a test of endurance, and a lesson in why these villagers go loking for cash and jobs *al norte* (to the north).

At the small, dusty town of Barejas, Cabrera stopped in the yard of the modest stone church to talk to Serafin Alvarez, 21, about his upcoming marriage to Maria Figueroa, 24.

> *"There is so little work here that even for factory jobs they ask for your primary school certificate. But al norte, nobody asks us anything."*

"How long are you staying with us and your new wife." asked the priest.

Sheepishly, Serafin admitted that within two months he would start the six-day journey back to Dallas, where he works in a nursery and lives in a garage with eight other undocumented workers. Sporting a silver Dallas Cowboys belt buckle and flashing a silver front tooth when he smiled, the young man succinctly stated the migrants' rationale: "Here there are no jobs, but *al norte*, yes, is money."

Eighty-three percent of Mexico's poor live in the countryside. Seventy percent of their earnings go to buy food and drink, although their average caloric intake actually has dropped in the last two decades. Data supplied by the US Embassy in Mexico indicate that the income gap between rich and poor—the bottom ten percent of the population earns one percent of the money—has remained the same as it was 20 years ago, except for the very poor who have become relatively even poorer.

Dr. Juan Diez-Canedo, an economist with the Bank of Mexico and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, explained why Mexico's current high rates of economic growth and job creation remain irrelevant to the men in these villages: "The demand for their kind of labor [in the United States] is immense. They'll continue to migrate for limited periods of time as long as you have this income differential, and a 100 percent possibility of finding a job in the States."

In other words, the path north to the United States from here is so well-worn that villagers looking for work don' consider traveling first to their own booming national capital.

"I've never been to Mexico City," said Serafin.

Added a neighbor from nearby Palo Alto Colorado, who treks north with his brother and brother-in-law to work at the same small Oklahoma ice plant: "There is so little work around here that even for factory jobs they ask for your primary school certificate [there is no school yet in this village]. But *al norte*, nobody asks us anything."

Father Cabrera said building the red dirt road meant more than access to markets, doctors, and secondary

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SPRING ELECTION

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schools. In a region where people do not mix easily outside their own villages, and centuries of harsh living have encouraged an "every man for himself" philosophy, it also meant that villagers experienced working together to solve a common problem.

The priest seldom misses a chance to push the idea of aggressive, cooperative action by the villagers themselves as the only way out of their cycle of infant deaths, malnutrition and long pilgrimages to work *al norte*.

On the Mexican Day of the Dead, for instance, when an emotional population spends hours honoring deceased relatives by elaborately decorating their graves, Cabrera set up his wooden altar-table under a hot sun in the middle of the cemetery.

"Your relatives don't want you to live in the past," he said. "They appreciate the gifts you make to their graves, but they ask, 'Are you working to get a drinking water system? Are you talking to each other about what our problems are?' We deserve electricity and a health center just as we deserved the road. This is the best way to show thanks to our dead."

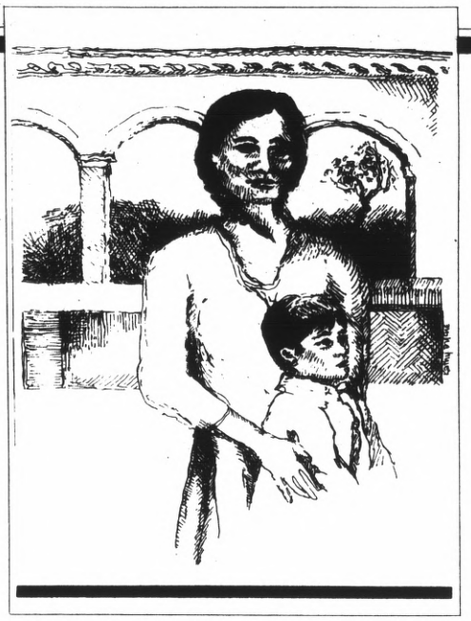
Ironically, the journeys *al norte*, which mean survival to many families here, are the chief obstacle to Cabrera's program of self-awareness and cooperative action.

"Those who return with enough money to last a few more months think they've resolved their problems," he said in frustration.

Another obstacle to improving village life is passivity, born of centuries of being lowest on the Mexican social totem pole.

Faces with the presence of a government official, many look as if they would like to be rendered invisible. Even in churches, centers of village life which invariably are too poor to have benches or even a rug to kneel on, men stand humbly on one side, women on the other, devout but clinging single-file to the cold stone walls as if they wanted to melt into them.

When "La Paloma" pulls into Palo Alto Colorado, an old settlement across the valley from Father Cabrera's residence at Ojo De Agua, a rocket is fired and villagers of all ages gather in a tiny corral under a patol tree for their weekly literacy class.



There is an algae-covered drinking pool for the animals, but household water is carried by hand from a spring—if there have been rains—and villagers say it is not safe to drink. While there are no telephones, no TV, and no electricity, the tranquility of the town also is a sign of economic somnolence: Almost all of the grown men are in the north.

Teresa Lara de Juarez, 31, said her husband, a mechanic who has been working in the United States for 22 months, sends home a postal money order for $180 or $200 every six weeks, but then admitted that the checks do not arrive regularly. Father Cabrera observed that the local postal system has a notorious reputation for "losing" envelopes with US postmarks, especially when workers send home cash. But Teresa added, "I think it is expensive for him to live *al norte,* too."

The virtually unchanging main meal in her one-room house includes beans, tortillas, crackers, and soda pop. Although the sugary soft drinks are relatively expensive, they fill the belly and are one of the few commodities available in a local store.

Nevertheless, Teresa Lara de Juarez considers herself more fortunate than most of the women here. With three years of primary school in her home village, she can read letters and write to her absent husband.

In fact, the absence of family members is so much a part of life in these villages that Cabrera can rest his pitch for literacy on the villagers' desire to communicate by letter.

"When you are *al norte*, do you like going to some stranger to write down your most private feelings and to know all your affairs?" Father Cabrera asked the men and boys, who fumble with pencils and use boulders as desks. "And you women, do you want Lupe (Guadalupe Martinez, a villager who worked several years in the United States and learned to read and write Spanish there) to read your husbands' letters to you? Or do you want to do it yourselves and even write back?"

Cabrera's emphasis on self-reliance sets him apart from most Catholic clergy in this overwhelmingly Catholic country who encourage a conservative, passive role for religion and support popular devotion to cults of the saints and the Virgin Mary. In Barejas, delivering a sermon on a gospel story where Christ turns water into wine at the request of his mother, Cabrera did not concentrate on miracles of mother-love.

"Christ performed his first miracle because his mother was observant, noticing a marriage couple ran out of wine. The gospels are telling us it's important to observe clearly what is around us, and then to change it."

Changing their lives by helping themselves, of course—in the quick, familiar way of migrating to work *al norte*—is exactly what the villagers are doing. ✓

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OPINION

Art Students' Coalition Fighting Overenrollments and Underfunding

photo by Gillette Blade

by Joseph Perl

On May 12, over 500 members of the UCSC community attended a rally to support the arts. Over 450 of them signed a petition calling on the campus administration to "reconsider the needs of the arts programs and reappropriate funds for 1982-83 to better meet these needs." For our decentralized campus, the turnout was exceptional.

Sponsored by the Art Students' Coalition (ASC), the event featured music and theater performances and speakers, among them professors Jasper Rose and Hardy Hanson. They spoke of the special importance of the arts when society is moving increasingly towards technology and militarism. Professor Rose said, "We will not learn to communicate with each other through psychology...or through innumerable sociological surveys...but through the expression and understanding of our intrinsic imaginations.

All of the arts—visual, music, theater, and dance—were represented at the rally. All are threatened with serious and unfair program cuts for the coming year and, at best, can expect a repeat of this year's poor funding. This event was the first time students of all the arts have come together to address this problem. The purpose of the rally was to show the campus administration that there exists strong support for the arts on this campus and to educate the campus community as to threats to the arts.

Arts programs are already suffering from extreme overenrollment. In the visual arts, for example, 235 students were turned away from required lower division classes. The situation threatens to worsen next year. The arts are faced with the loss of two full time teaching positions and, if proposed statewide budget cuts are implemented this summer, numerous part-time positions will be eliminated. In visual art, the ceramics department is to be closed to all but ceramics majors for want to $5000. The photography program is seriously threatened.

Members of the ASC have spoken with campus administrators to find the rationale for these cuts. The first thing one hears is that "money is tight all over." No surprise. The real issue is how money is to be apportioned within the campus. Wat we have found is a bias, perhaps unconscious, within the administration, against giving the arts their fair share.

A common myth holds that art programs are relatively expensive. This is nonsense. The art program, which makes up about 11 percent of the university faculty, in turn produces about 11 percent of its graduates. As for materials and equipment, art students provide most of their own, often paying studio fees where other departments provide materials free.

Campus administrators until recently believed that arts enrollments were low, that arts, in a sense, relied on the charity of more highly enrolled programs. This belief is most damaging nonsense.

In 1979-80, a survey of enrollments was conducted to determine how to apportion a campuswide loss of six full time teaching positions handed down by the state. From the morass of figures that resulted, the administration decided to add two positions to the natural sciences, add two to environmental studies, take one from physical education, and take six positions from the humanities and arts (which at that time were a single division. When humanities and arts were administratively separated in 1981, arts, having one third the faculty, were given one third the cuts: the loss of two full-time positions.

The enrollment figures are difficult to read: no less than six separate sets are floating around the campus. The figures used to determine faculty cuts were unfairly slanted against the arts for several reasons. Turnaways were not considered i the figures. In the arts, turnaway rates are exceptionally high. This means a large portion of the students wishing to take art courses were ignored.

When the number of majors was counted, arts was again misrepresented. At least for the visual arts, no student is allowed to declare the major until he or she has completed the first two years requirements. Thus, there are no

OPINION

Open Letter to Chancellor Sinsheimer

Dear Chancellor Sinsheimer:

As members of the newly-formed *Music Students' Alliance* we have felt compelled to express our dismay over recent budget cuts to the Music Board at UCSC. We hold that the proposed new budget, a 38 percent reduction of the 1981-82 budget, deals a severe blow to a growing department that has neither the aspirations nor the intentions of being put to sleep.

In 1979 the Music Board was a relatively small section of the Humanities and Arts Division. With 8 FTEs and a handful of majors, the board set about devising one of the more impressive mushc program in the country. To accommodate for the untimely departure of one of the FTEs, (Heiichiro Ohyama) in 1980, the Music Board substituted *temporary* faculty to teach the core courses affected by the FTE loss. No replacement of this critical FTE position has been supplied by the administration to this date, and temporary faculty—usually the first to go when budgets are cut—still teach these core courses. In contrast to this loss of "hard" funds for faculty, enrollment began to rise sharply. In the 1978-79 school year 1,395 people took music classes; by 1981-82 that number had risen to 1,911. In these four years the number of declared music majors rose from 27 to 90. There is no doubt that this program is growing, despite disintegrating monetary support from the administration.

An outside board of reviewers, consisiting of distinguished music faculty from Dartmouth, UC San Diego, and Cornell, was hired by the administration in 1980 to evaluate the music program at UCSC. This evaluation involved an intensive two-day inspection of the music facilities and numerous interviews with music faculty, students, and alumni. This meticulous review, while comparing our relatively small music department to those at Vassar, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, yale, and UC Berkeley (to name but a few), had many favorable comments to make about the program at UCSC. In particular, the group noted with some admiration the "sturdy and functional" quality of the program, and praised the department's ability to turn out a student ably prepared for "a career in music or acceptance admiration the "sturdy and functional" quality of the program, and praised the department's ability to turn out a student ably prepared for "a career in music or acceptance into leading graduate programs." "Much of the faculty," the report concluded, "is comparable, professional training, teaching, and service to the university, to those found at all but a handful of the most exceptional music departments in the country."

But the report also had much to say about certain weaknesses in the music program, and, not surprisingly, most criticisms had to deal with the insecure funding of courses vital to the music curriculum. Indeed, the music board is plagued with insufficient funding. As mentioned above, core courses are temporarily staffed. In addition, temporary faculty assume unreasonable workloads, such as extensive committee work and requirements to teach out of the specialty. There is one TA for every 265 students, and considering the labor-intensiveness of proper musical training (i.e., music theory, history, skills, performance experience, etc.), that ratio is grossly imbalanced. The report concluded its evaluation of the music board with this advice: "...if the addition of one or several FTEs would ensure the permanence of parts of the program presently maintained by 'soft' funds, this should by all means be done, since we would anticipate an improvement in both quality and morale."

A most astonishing aspect of our poorly-funded music program lies in student private lesson fees. UCSC students provide $60,000 annually for these lessons; with this money the board can offer the best available vocal and instrumental teachers from the Bay area. Most other UC campuses foot the bill for music lessons, as this training is imperative to a music student's development. Two other UCs, Davis and Riverside, require their students to pay extra, but Santa Cruz students pay the most systemwide. (This is not to suggest that the administration on this campus should pay for our lessons, but rather to indicate that we music students are putting out much more than regular fees for our education here.)

Past budget cuts have seriously reduced the scope of the music program, but the coming year's budget allotment will radically undermine the basic foundations of the music curriculum, and almost eliminate other courses now open to all UCSC students. If the administration chooses to give us only $84,000 next year (instead ofthe $135,000 we will need), these would be the immediate results:

freshpeople and sophmore visual art majors while there are such majors in other disciplines. And with 235 students turned away from required lower division classes just this quarter, how are students ever to declare the major?

The way cuts were divided within the humanities and arts when the two separated in 1981 was also unfair. If enrollment rather than number of full-time faculty were used to divide the cuts, arts would not have had to bear a third of the loss.

Is the administration dead set against the arts? The problem seems sublter than that. Largely as a result of information provided by students, Vice Chancellor Marcum has authorized a complete review of enrollment statistics to be conducted this summer. Hopefully, there will be only one set of figures this time, not six. It seems the administration may not be dead set against the arts but rather out of touch and misinformed.

At the rally, Professor Rose related a new example of the administration's insensitivity to the arts. He had just received a memo from chief financial officer, Wendell Brase, which spoke of "an imperative need to move the arts program out of Applied Sciences as soon as possible" to make way for a new engineering program. Though he tied this move to the hoped-for construction of a new visual arts building, the memo was unclear as to a timetable for moving, and left many faculty and students with a vision of classes taught in scattered rooms or trailers until, if ever, the promised arts building appeared. Arts faculty have since received an assurance that this dispersal will not occur, but the May 5 memo's frightening, vague wording is indicative of current administrative insensitivity.

The administration needs a good deal of education, and students' voices are beginning to make a difference there. The Academic Senate meets next year to form a new five-year plan for the campus. With fairer enrollment figures and other faculty and student input, we could hope to obtain a new commitment to the arts at UCSC.

Senate action, however, could not have effect by next year and this will be a critical time for the arts. Under a lack of full time teaching positions this year, much of the arts funding (about 40 percent), came out of so-called "soft monies." These are discretionary funds allotted by Vice Chancellor Marcum. They carry no long term guarantee from the state and are expected to be the first funds cut in the new state budget.

It was soft monies that, at the last minute, added ten studio art courses this quarter. Without that money, turnaway would have been not 232 but 457. More than any other division, the arts, visual, music, theater, and dance, will be hurt by soft money cuts. If the state votes further cuts to UC as are expected this summer, numerous courses scheduled to be taught by part-time instructors will be cut, and there will be no soft monies to bail us out.

Even if the proposed arts budget is not cut, we face only a repeat of this quarter's low funding: more turnaways, more overcrowded studios, low pay for part-time instructors, and high studio fees for students.

The May 12 rally showed that there is strong support for the arts at UCSC. The administration, however, must be made more aware of the needs of the arts programs. Those who want to get active in supporting the arts, and that means all the arts, are welcome to attend a meeting of the Art Students' Coalition, Friday, May 28, at 4 pm in Applied Sciences, room 160. ✓

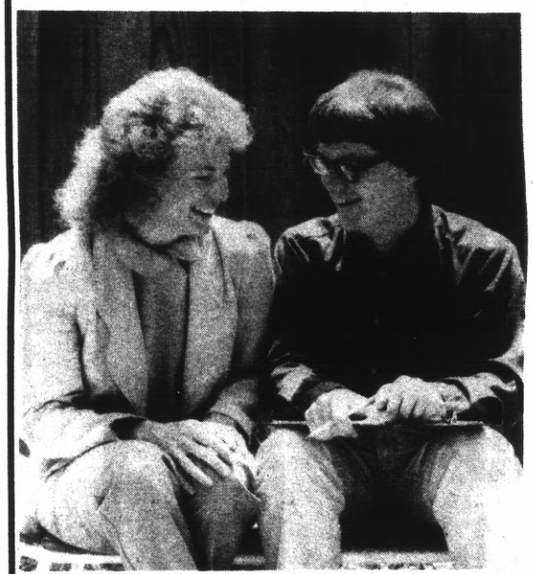
1. elimination of sections for both Music 13 and 30 (the courses through which all students enter the music major);
2. elimination of the Wind Ensemble and reduction of the University Chorus;
3. "suspension" (read *removal*) of all jazz course offerings;
4. reduced offerings in flute,piano, and voice lessons (presently the most popular lessons and already the classes with too many "turnaways");
5. limited offerings in all other instrumental lessons;
6. elimination of *Music of Mexico, Music of Indonesia,* and *Music of Near East* (Music 144, 145, 146);
7. elimination of Baroque chamber music;
8. and "suspension" of *Counterpoint* (Music 135, an elective in the major).

Traditionally, many music courses and facilities have been open to the entire student and staff population of UCSC, but this, in light of proposed budget-cuts, may come to an end as well. The music board's larger role as a source of cultural enrichment to the university and outlying communinity is in greater jeopardy.

What is needed, then, is a greater commitment by the administration to support the music and other arts programs at UCSC. There is an obvious dedication—on the part of both student and faculty—to the arts boards here, and we feel that the administration has not recognized this. Seriously reducing our budget signifies a disregard for the university's own founding dedication to academic excellence and cultural diversity. We therefore request that the administration guarantee us adequate staffing and funding for the present music program at UCSC.

Sincerely,
Christopher French, Member
Music Students' Alliance
Katie Warshaw, Member
Music Students' Alliance

Women stand with Gary Patton



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Ziggy Rendler-Bregman
Mary Fran Archer
Mildred Hunkin
Jeannie Houston
Carole De Palma
Jody Peugh
Tegan Speiser
Mary Strunk
Inez Carney
Angela Meredith-Griffin
Diane Klein
Stephanie Harlan
Dinah Schiffrin
Madelyn Roberts
Stephanie Hauk
Judy Parsons

Cleo Barber
Winifred Siegel
Lyn Parker
Vickie Powell
Marni Roosevelt
Eleanor Engstrand
Katherine Brooks
Cathy Stefanki
Carli Stevens
Marilyn Hummel
Vera Aronson
Becky Niven
Sue MacLean
Judy Stenovich
Anne Halloran Leonard
Eloise Smith
Sue Reynoldson
Dorothy Tomasso

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Kate Rickman
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Diane Devine
Billie Harris
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Jean Curry
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Linda Wilshusen
Pamela Roby
Eleanor Eisenberg
Nancy Matlock
Celia Von der Muhll-Scott
Kathy Beiers
Barbara Kieve
Judy Cassada
Alice Kardon
Mary K. Mooser
Denise Holbert
Lois Muhly
Betsy Fairbanks
Karen Rhodes
Jo Ann King
Orla Stuart
Shelly Hatch
Odilia Rodriquez

Barbara Sironen
Virginia Laibl
Sheila Stuart
Margaret Lezin
Sandra Allen
Nancy Andreasen
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Elsie Beltram
Ruth Royal
Lucy Haessler
Cynthia Van Tassel
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Ann Read
Patricia Tackabury, M.D.
Carol Brancich
Elena Goldstein
Nadia Bledsoe
Doni Tunheim

Marianna Franks
Jan Karwin
Betty Barnhart
Elizabeth Moore
Jane Fessenden
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OPINION

Don't Be Too Polite to Raise Your Voice

by Judy Quaroni

Three times the bus driver left passengers on the curb. The third person left was a woman student. As the door slammed in her face she began to pound on it, and as the bus started to move, she ran beside it, her pounding sounding progresively further towards the back. The driver ignored her. Suddenly the woman either tripped or was thrown by the bus. Her body flew forward and she landed on her forearms and knees. The back wheels of the bus passed her closely.

The driver did not stop, although the student could have been seriously injured. None of the people on the bus protested to the driver, and when I commented to my seatmates, they only looked blankly at me. When I later called the Transit District and the police, I was told that nobody else had reported the indident.

I doubt that I was the only person who cared. On the bus I felt confused about the seriousness of what I had just seen. I wanted to stop the driver but allowed the silence of other passengers to lull me into believing that the victim was alright and that the accident must have been her fault. Probably others felt the same confusion. But unless somebody else were to convincingly raise protest, we were all too polite or too uncertain to voice our own.

Exxon may be moving on campus. A chancellor's committee is in the preliminary stages of planning a research park to be built on 50 acres at the foot of the UCSC campus. I read about it in off-campus newspapers, primarily business papers, but I don't remember seeing much about it in the *City on a Hill*. Nor do I remember any huge outbursts of public indignation over having Exxon, IBM, "silicon valley electronics firms," or other such companies established on a large portion of our campus. Maybe nobody knows. Maybe I haven't heard anything because *City on a Hill* and other student organizations are not included on the list of recipients for press releases, a most strategic omission. If *City on a Hill* knew about it, when will a staffer find it interesting to adopt as a personal project and write it up?

Something more: A pornographic movie shown at Stevenson was picketed by feminists last quarter. Hostile words were exchanged in the confrontation between picketers and viewers. The incident was not reported in any newspaper I saw. Perhaps the media were unaware of the confrontation. Perhaps no one considered it worth reporting. Was it a women's section topic? Was it a campus topic? Should it have been discussed as an arts topic? As a matter of the right to free speech? Nobody claimed it. And nobody wrote about it.

The *Jeremiad*, the Crown newsletter has published several articles that have offended many. The first was "How to Pull Chicks," and the printed war between the offended and the offenders began, the former citing human dignity as their cause and the latter waving the banner of Freedom of the Press. Offensive articles have continued to be churned out regularly; the last issue virtually consisted of sexist and racist caricatures that could serve only to humiliate their subjects. Protests over the contents of the "Jerry" are diminishing. I have heard students say that this is the way that the paper must exist, and that there is no use speaking out.

continued on next page

OPIN. CONT.

Several months ago I wrote a letter to *City on a Hill* addressing what I perceived to be a lack of relevancy in the women's pages. The responding letter I took most to heart counselled me to contribute rather than criticize. Contribute I did, by way of a letter and an article. The letter was printed; it was a cheerful note intended to encourage Kim Kupperman, Nikki Craft, and Rita Zeidner, and to urge them to work in harmony.

The article, however, was never published. It described an actual conversation in which a woman manipulated her way into a man's graces by decrying feminism as anti-male, and in which the man accused lesbians of invading men's bathrooms to scribble pro-feminist graffiti on the walls. I analyzed the conversation to demonstrate how the woman sacrificed power and self-respect in order to gain male attention and approval, and then I re-wrote the conversation in such a way that both the man and the woman could communicate their interest in each other, and in a way that the woman could express her disapproval of separatism in the women's movement without denying her own worth as a woman.

I watched while several issues of *City on a Hill* were published without my article. I devoured the women's section to see what *was* printed: one article on the ghost of Virginia Woolf, one on having several mother figures, one from Nikki Craft's lawyer about the relationship of bare breasts to the California ERA, one issue devoted to photographs of women working in non-traditional fields, and a few others I cannot remember. All the articles were well written and were either entertaining or thought-provoking. But I could not see why any of them was more relevant than something that happens on this very campus. I could not understand why the attitudes and behavior of UCSC students towards women are not considered valid enough to report in *City on a Hill*.

One letter to the editor caught my eye: a woman wrote to protest *City on a Hill*'s refusal to print an article about policies that may discriminate against proctor's wives. She said she had been told this was not an important subject, and she wanted to know why it was not important. When I read her letter, I realized that I am not alone. I join other members of the UCSC community in saying that our daily, real-life struggles as women are important matters, matters worth discussing in a public forum. To judge our personal struggles as unimportant is to judge our lives as trivial, and undermines the basic tenent of feminism itself: that women are important. We are not women who can live only in the papery images of past or distant women. we have lovers, husbands, parents, or professors who make every day an obstacle course filled with subtle challenges to our integrity and our futures. We will not be denied the reality and the validity of our lives, and the discussion of the problems *we* face as women.

Last week when a bus driver left a woman face-down in dirt and gravel and nobody spoke up, I suddenly realized the connections between this incident, the slowing rate of protests to the *Jeremiad*, and the non-coverage of a research park, of a movie picketing and possible discrimination against proctor's wives with the non-publication of my article.

Last year, a woman who filed a sex discrimination complaint in Santa Cruz wrote that most people responded in one of two ways: either they did not believe that the discrimination she described existed or they felt that it was not wrong. Few people were unable to accept that an immoral and illegal discrimination could have occurred—until she won her case.

Santa Cruz is a pleasant place; people seem to live as easily and beautifully as flowers. When the sun is bright it is hard to remember that the musician across the mall may be hungry. It is hard work to accept that unfair and ugly things happen to women and other non-empowered peoples in what is here the almost invisible struggle for the resources of survival. But it remains the responsibility of the UCSC community and media to make themselves aware of and broadcast this struggle. In the details of our lives and that of the university throbs a pulse as vital and meaningful as any, and if we ignore these details as trivial, we do not deserve participation in politics of any larger order. ✓

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WOMEN

photo by Mike Kay

Family Protection Act

Another Wrong from the New Right

by Stephie Denmark

One of the most frightening pieces of right-wing legislation to go to Congress is the "Family Protection Act." Originally introduced into both Houses of Congress by the conservative Senator Paul Laxalt (R, Nevada) in 1980, the Family Protection Act (FPA) is now being sponsored by Representative Albert Lee and Senator Roger Jepsen.

The act has roughly 35 provisions that range from banning food stamps for students to prohibiting federal efforts to stop child abuse. The FPA's stated purpose is "to strengthen the American family and to promote the virtues of family life through education, tax assistance, and related measures." The bill has specific provisions designed to promote "the family" as the New Right would like to see it (white, middle- or upper-class, hetrosexual, and patriarchal), by promoting a policy that favors hetrosexuality, marriage, childbirth, the role of the husband as "household head," and by attempting to weaken the power of the federal government to combat discrimination by race, sex and creed.

The bill has also been unofficially referred to as the "Private School Promotion Act," because some of the major provisions promote private school education and attempt to weaken the integrity of the public school system.

The largest tax deduction in the whole bill ($2500 a year) would go to families who wished to send their children to private school from kindergarten through college. This would replace the "tuition tax credit" plan except that it would give no credit to poor families. Another FPA law (Sec. 301) would establish the immunity of all religiously-affiliated and other private welfare programs—orphanages, day care centers, private schools, counseling centers, etc.—from any federal government regulation and supervision. A third law states that these tax-exempt institutions would be shielded from prosecution for racial or religious discrimination.

The sponsors of the bill wish to have more community participation in the school, so there is a law eliminating all federal regulation over the curriculum, administration, and personnel of the public schools. The next set of laws would stop federal funding to any school that (1) prohibited parental review of textbooks prior to their use in the classroom; (2) stopped parents from visiting classes; and (3) prohibited parents or "representatives of the community" from participating in decisions relating to the study of religion. These laws, when coupled with the deregulation law, would give teachers little academic freedom and might give enormous power to fanatical minority right-wing groups who are already trying to purge the schools of what they consider to be dangerous, anti-religious "humanism," in the form of evolutionary theory and novels like *Catcher In The Rye*. Any group of parents would be allowed to censor textbooks on even the most arbitrary grounds.

The most disturbing part of the FPA from a constitutional point of view would allow any group to hold prayer meetings in the public schools, invalidating by legislative decree the 1963 Supreme Court decision against prayer in schools. It it possible that in some communities, schools would become the battleground for political and religious wars.

The FPA would also cripple the public education system in many parts of the country by leaving impoverished schools to teach the very poorest children and by draining away middle-class students and tax dollars from public schools.

To make the bill more palatable to the American public, certain appealing provisions have been added, notably,a tax deduction for those who have elderly or handicapped relatives living in their households. However, looking at the introduction to the bill, the more ominous aspects appear quite clearly:

"The Congress finds that:

(1) a stable and healthy family is the foundation of a society and its culture;

(2) the Family in America is the lifeline of America's continued existence and the cornerstone of America's growth and future development;

(3) certain Government policies have...undermined and diminished the viability of the American family; and

(4) the policy of the Government of the United States should...be directed and limited to the strengthening of the American family..."

The introduction seems to imply that single people do not participate in the growth of the society and that a unit described as "the family" is the building block of our society. But according to the US constitution, our country is made up of individuals, each of whom has the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The introduction also gives no clear definition of "the family," but it identifies federal government policy as an aggressive force that threatens traditional family values.

One of the first sections of the Act would deny federal funding to any institution that supplied an unmarried minor with contraceptive devices or abortion counseling without parental notification. Federal jurisdiction over wife and child abuse would be subordinated to the states (Title V, Secs. 501-502, "Domestic Relations") and the term "child abuse" would be redefined so that it "does not include discipline or corporal punishment methods applied by a parent." The English language being what it is, some liberal legislators are worried that this redefinition would, in effect, legalize child abuse (although the sponsors insist that "corporal punishment" means spanking).

Yet another section of the bill would deny federal funds for educational materials which "do not reflect a balance between the status role of men and women, do not reflect the different ways in which women and men live and do not contribute to the American way of life as it has been historically understood." This vague, distorted sentence, along with provisions for a childcare deduction for non-working married women engaged in "volunteer, charity, or religious" work and a $1000 tax exemption (for married couples only) for the birth or adoption of a child, make it clear just what roles men and women should have.

The FPA also makes clear what place homosexuals should have in our society; absolutely none. One provision would bar the Legal Services Corporation (a clearinghouse for information on all varieties of free legal aid) from assisting in

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The bill's stated purpose is "to strengthen the American family and to promote the virtues of family life." To achieve this it would promote policies that lock family members into traditional sex roles and weaken the power of the federal government to combat sexual and racial discrimination.

New Work From Piercy and Atwood

Braided Prose About Women's Lives

by **Sharan Street**

Braided Lives. *By Marge Piercy. Summit Books, 1982. 441 pp.*

Bodily Harm. *By Margaret Atwood. Simon and Schuster, 1982. 266 pp.*

During the daring and difficult passage from childhood to adolescence, I devoured piles of gothic novels, flotillas of romantic mysteries, and a spate of other paperback tripe. At the time I didn't understand why I was so fascinated by these tales of smouldering passions, but looking back, I'm sure it had a lot to do with the lack of female perceptions and characters in the books deemed healthy for the books deemed healthy for consumption in my high school literature classes.

After a fashion I grew into adulthood, and into the pantheon of great writers as taught at the University of California. James Joyce, Leo Tolstoy, Marcel Proust, male names going on as long as the patriarchy they chronicle, with the exception of a few bright spots, like George Eliot, George Sand, the Bronte sisters, Virginia Woolf, and a few others deemed worthy to enter into the literary promised land. But there was never enough, except in a few exceptional women's studies classes, about contemporary female authors. Now, ten years too late, I'm finding all the novels I would have hungered for in my youth, female authors who write about things that touch all women.

Marge Piercy is an excellent example of the type of women's novelist that would delight a reader of any age. She combines lively, even salacious plot lines with good writing and a clear political vision. Piercy's voice roars and sways over the hills and valleys of her prose, bellowing that work

Marge Piercy

needs to be done, and reminding us all that there is so little time to do it. Piercy, the author of six novels and seven books of poetry, was born in Detroit and has been active in many political movements, including the women's movement. Her books display an indignation over the mistreatment of women that rarely is so eloquently expressed.

Piercy's past prose work includes such novels as *Woman on the Edge of Time, Vida,* and *Small Changes,* which were written from an awareness of political events of the '60s. In her eighth novel, *Braided Lives*, Piercy chronicles the '50s and its tales of woe and pain. Reaping what is obviously the harvest of her own life experiences, Piercy has written of the intertwining lives of young men and women who grew up on the streets of Detroit and at the University of Michigan.

The book's main character is Jill, a sensitive and intelligent young woman who feels like an outcast, caught between her Jewish and Welsh heritages, and her working class background and intense desire to escape into college. Too fierce for many men, Jill finds a rocky road to love, but it's clear that her more timid friends have the same problems, all caught in a tide of sexual politics.

The novel is as craftily woven as its title suggests, interspersing the perceptions of the adult Jill of the '80s with memories of her earlier life—a remembering free from nostalgia, for, as she exhorts, she would not want to go back. Piercy brings Jill to life—a rebellious child who separates painfully from her mother and working-class background to revel in the freedom of the university only to find the stronger chains that are put on women by the men they love.

Like Piercy's other books, *Braided Lives'* greatest strength is a proliferation of characters so vivid that they hold the reader mercilessly until the last page is turned. Not all Piercy's characters are exemplary—in fact the male characters are villainous, but it's clear that society's weaknesses produced these ill-humored sorts. Piercy's women are also divided into two categories: the strong-willed woman and the victim. But within those parameters, Piercy excels at creating realistic dialogue and meting out bits of personality that really make characters more than pasteboard figures.

Piercy's books display an indignation over the mistreatment of women that is rarely expressed so eloquently.

The other beautiful thing about Piercy's novels in general is how angry they make the reader, and *Braided Lives* is no exception. But anger boils over into action for her characters, so anger becomes an emotion of hope, of change, and vigor.

Braided Lifes is in many ways what *The Women's Room* could have been. For those who read *The Women's Room,* and many did, it was a very affecting book, but somehow weak-willed and depressing. Piercy can use her characters to illustrate political points without making the novel into a didactic lesson where each incident marks a lesson from an introductory feminism class. Piercy's characters are tougher, because they have an unconscious but unavoidable class awareness and clear understanding of the importance of politics to their daily survival. Where Marilyn French mercilessly destroys her characters to illustrate the bad lot of women, Piercy allows some hope to get through, and rather than ending on a whining note, she lets out a battlecry that gives rout to forces that try to cheat and murder women.

And there is one main injustice in Piercy's view, a recurrent theme in her work, both poetry and prose. The spectre of unwanted pregnancy, unwanted children, and unnecessary death through botched abortion haunts Jill as she helps women through illegal operations, supervises miscarriages, and fights to gain legalized abortion. One harrowing section of the book describes a self-induced miscarriage:

Thursday night. I am half dead and nausea is a constant state, my heart is beating erratically, and yet I am still pregnant. Upstairs in the hot and airless attic, I prepare to follow Mother's last instructions...

Squatting in the ruins of my old sanctuary, by force I open my womb. Friday I do not go to work because finally hard pain wakes me and my fingers on the pillow show wet and red. Now in my belly giant hands twist.

Toward the end of the book, the Jill of the present describes the political struggles to legalize abortion, saying, "Finally our demonstrations and pressure, our unremitting pressure, those dreary bus rides to Albany and Washington legalized abortion...For how long?"

It's this question that haunts the book. For how long have women put off some of the problems of the world that plagued our sisters in the '50s? And for how long into the '80s will we continue to do so?

Atwood writes with a brittle absurdist humor about the world of the middle class woman who strives for self-identity.

Margaret Atwood's latest book, *Bodily Harm,* has some of the same themes as Piercy's, but more dispassionately presented. Ostensibly about a journalist who contracts cancer, the book is a warning for the decade, a reminder that the world's problems are closing in. It's a book about surfaces, how women are perceived by society. A quote from John Berger begins the book: "A man's presence suggests what he is capable of doing to you or for you. By contrast, a woman's presence...defines what can and cannot be done to her. (Berger, *Ways of Seeing*).

A Canadian author of five previous novels and nine books of poetry, Atwood writes of the world of the middle-class woman who strives for self-identity and personal freedom. In her previous novels, she has evinced a brittle, absurdist sense of humor that etches her perceptions about the world

Margaret Atwood

into social conventions. In *Bodily Harm* the flip side of that humor is engaged instead and the novel is far from amusing. Atwood still has a fine eye for detail, but the sardonic wit she uses to lampoon others is restrained, as is the overall tenor of the book.

Bodily Harm is the story of Rennie, a freelance journalist who's moved from writing about "things that matter" to lifestyles and surfaces, catching trends and at times even inventing some. Her friends say she is "way out ahead" of the pack, but she feels she is only on the sidelines. She completes her well-manicured life with a live-in lover, a packager/designer named Jake who is highly successful, sexually adept, and interested in redoing Rennie into the same neat designs he makes in his business. Into their ordered lives comes a chaotic reminder of mortality when Rennie learns she has a small malignant lump on her breast. After she finds out, she turns to bitter humor, speculating about writing "a piece on it, 'Cancer, The Coming Thing.' Dying was in bad taste, no doubt of that. But at some point it would be a trend, among the people she knew. Maybe she was way out ahead on that one too."

continued on page 35

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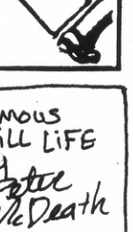
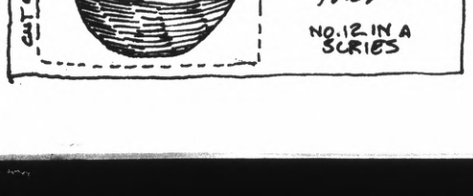




Show, Don't Tell

Action Says More Than Words

by T.Y. Raney

To William Faulkner, words were merely "wooden pegs to fill a gap." From this realization comes a more constructive response to society's injustices—action. There is no denying the importance of words, for it is often words that inspire action. But the dichotomy between thinking and doing which often occurs in the political sphere is the same dichotomy by which morality becomes merely intellectualizing.

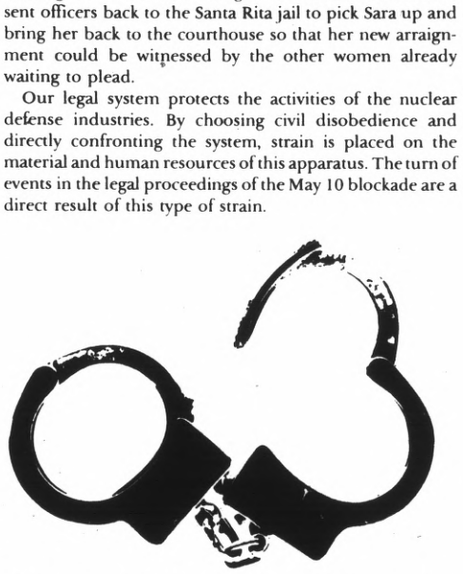
Concerning the June 21 blockade of the Lawrence Livermore Nuclear Weapons Laboratory, people are asking, "Why get arrested?" But before arguing for civil disobedience as a legitimate force for social change, the question itself needs to be examined. More importantly, the question seems to articulate a deeper, gut-level feeling—the futility of initiating any action against an omnipotent bureacratic leviathan.

The University of California has its seal on every nuclear warhead produced by the labs. When we, as supporters of this university, have no say in the Regents' decision to continue our affiliation with the labs, we may choose to see this as merely another affirmation of our impotence in a system far removed from our interests and our control. In the past, the University of California is only a microcosm of the operations of a more all-encompassing system. Now it is imperative that we reassess our freedoms and limitations within this system. It is imperative that we take steps to bridge the gap between our ideal of society and its abrupt realities.

On May 10, 68 people were arrested at an all-women's blockade of the Livermore Labs. At the May 11 arraignment, 45 of the 49 women who chose to remain in jail deferred their pleas until May 13 in order to hear the additional charges placed on Sara Alder. Sara was one of the four women who, in the spirit of the suffragettes, chained themselves to a fence around the labs and poured blood on themselves and on a "No Trespassing" sign. (Note: in the *Chronicle's* May 11th coverage of the blockade, it was falsely stated that the blood was red paint.) During the action some blood was spilled on an arresting officer's uniform. Concurrently, along with the charge of maliciously blocking persons or traffic on a public thoroughfare, Sara was charged with assault. In an act of solidarity, the three other women who chained themselves to the fence pleaded not guilty and chose to remain in jail until their trial, scheduled for June 10. At the May 11 arraignment Sara's name was the last on the list of those to be arraigned. The deferments were made in an effort to have the charges against her read out of the predesigned order of court proceedings. Judge Lewis, the judge residing over the proceedings, stated that such a change was out of his control.

To say the least, it is interesting to note the proceedings on the 13th. During the arraignment it was announced that Sara's additional charges had been dropped, calling for her rearraignment. Lewis, wanting to avoid more deferments, sent officers back to the Santa Rita jail to pick Sara up and bring her back to the courthouse so that her new arraignment could be witnessed by the other women already waiting to plead.

Our legal system protects the activities of the nuclear defense industries. By choosing civil disobedience and directly confronting the system, strain is placed on the material and human resources of this apparatus. The turn of events in the legal proceedings of the May 10 blockade are a direct result of this type of strain.



The essence of the feminist movement is the struggle to dismantle an oppressive, militaristic society. It is a struggle towards humanization. Accordingly, it is imperative to acknowledge the role of feminism in the anti-nuclear movement and to acknowledge our debt to those women who remain in jail while this is being written. Likewise, we should consider our role as students in the movement. We are fortunate enough to have the unique perspective of UCSC student Karen Culver, one of the two women falsely arrested on May 10. In Karen's words, "It is a classist privilege to be able to make the choice to go to jail, just as getting a higher education is a privilege of class. Contrary to a particular administrator on campus, I feel that as students having access to these privileges we are especially responsible to the society we live in." ✓

Family Protection Act continued

litigation for gay rights, still another would deny federal funds "to any public or private individual, group, foundation, commission, corporation, association, or other entity which presents homosexuality, male or female, as an acceptable alternative lifestyle or suggests that it can be an acceptable lifestyle" (Sec. 507). The first sections of the bill give us the impression that the real danger to the family comes from women, children, lesbians and gay men who stand up for their rights.

Some of the tax laws in the FPA might help to preserve some families. There is a deduction for families that have elderly or handicapped dependents living at home, and the adoption of hard-to-place children might be helped by a tax-deduction for adoption.

What is of grave concern in all of these tax laws and deductions is that they would only help middle- or upper-class families and would give no protection to poor or low-income families who pay little or no taxes. What is so striking about the FPA as a whole is that if offers absolutely nothing to the poor. In fact, it would deny poor people some of the legal protection they now have, such as help in abortion or counseling cases, and being able to litigate for school desegregation.

It is extremely unlikely that the FPA would reach the floor of Congress in its original form: what will probably happen is that different provisions will come to the floor one at a time as separate bills or even as riders on other pieces of legislation. The bill, when drafted over two years ago, was supposed to serve as a loyalty test for the "pro-family" movement and also as a legislative "basket" from which New Right Congressmen could draw. If and when different provisions of the bill come up separately or as riders, right-wing strategists will be able to use them as probes to discover the receptiveness of Congress and the intention of the Reagan administration in regard to abortion, women's rights, civil rights, and so on.

Some of the provisions would create major battles over the constitutional issues involved,others would be able to quietly slip through,or might even be passed as political and strategic concessions to powerful New-Right conservatives. The "pro-family" right-wing conservatives will be waiting and watching, gearing up for any opportunity, from the new administration and the apparent mood of the country, to try to dismantle the liberal social legislation and advancements of the '60s and '70s. In the interim, those concerned can write their representatives in Congress and let them know how you feel about the FPA. ✓

WOMEN'S CLIPS

WOMEN'S STUDIES STIR PROTEST: A course in the Women's Studies program at Cal State Long Beach has come under fire for allegedly advocating lesbianism. The protests have come not from students taking the course, but from four women outside the university. HerSay News Service reports that the women are affiliated with Evangelical churches whose leaders have vowed to oppose the teaching of "deviant" sexual behavior in schools. As a result of the controversy, the course "Women and Their Bodies" will be reviewed by a curriculum committee. A dean at Cal State says the review will be conducted partly to determine if the course shows a "bias in favor of a particular lifestyle or sexual preference to the denigration of others." Meanwhile, faculty members are defending the course, saying their academic freedom is under attack. Sondra Hale, director of the Women's Studies Program, says, "We feel certain that it will pass the curriculum review, but that is not the point. The question is, which course will be next?"

LAND HO! Women in rural Zimbabwe are demanding increased participation in that country's radical land reform program. According to HerSay News Service, that finding comes from a study conducted by the Zimbabwe Women's Bureau. Women told the researchers that they were not allowed to own land and were not being represented in local councils or in Parliament. The nearly 3000 women—ranging in age from their late teens to over 70—also expressed desires for better health care facilities and increased access to education.

CANADIAN LIBRARIANS LOSE: The good news is that 52 female National Research Council librarians won a salary increase giving them parity with male federal historical researchers. The bad news is that they have lost their bid to get compensatory back pay. Although the Canadian Human Rights Commission earlier granted back pay to Treasury Board researchers, they decided they could not do so in this case because the two groups work for different employers. The librarians' union, the Professional Institute of the Public Service, had contended that the Treasury Board and the Research Council are separate government employers in name only, and that if the same discrimination is found in both cases the same ruling should apply. The union also claimed the ruling was unfair because it was based on a technicality.

THE TIES THAT BIND: The latest twist in medical technology could be recycling umbilical cords. The umbilical cord, through which a mother's body feeds her unborn baby, used to be thrown away after childbirth. Now, however, scientists have discovered the cords can be made into excellent substitutes for diseased veins and arteries. Doctors say umbilical cords are preferable to synthetic materials because they pose less threat of infection. The Los Angeles *Times* reports that one firm, Meadox Medicals, collects over 3000 each week from hospitals for recycling.

SELF DEFENSE FOR WOMEN: An introductory self-defense workshop for women and girls of all ages will be held all day Saturday, June 12, from 10 am - 5 pm, at the Santa Cruz YWCA, 303 Walnut Ave. The workshop, taught by Gail Groves and co-sponsored by Women Against Rape, will cover basic concepts and techniques of women's self-defense. No experience is necessary. Participants should wear comfortable clothing and shoes, and bring a bag lunch. Fees for the workshop are on a sliding scale from $3 to $10. Free childcare is provided by preregistration only. To pre-register, call 426-7273 or 426-3062. For more information call Women Against Rape at 426-7273.

BATTERED WOMEN FACE COURT ORDER DELAYS: A recent decision by the Supreme Court of Canada may force battered women to wait eight to ten weeks to obtain legal protection from men who have assaulted them in the home. The decision means that provincial family judges can no longer enforce restraining orders on men who have assaulted women in the home. Restraining orders, which bar a man from the family home, could formerly be obtained within five days with the help of a community worker, but now they must be obtained through a county or supreme court. Due to the heavy case backlog, a woman can be left waiting up to eight weeks, forcing her to flee the home indefinitely while the man remains. The greater complexity of these courts also makes it necessary for women to obtain the advice of a lawyer. Moderate income women will be the most financially affected, since they don't qualify for legal aid and may not have access to money controlled by their husbands.

FATHER AND WHO? More and more fathers are finding they don't need a son to carry on the company name. A Cleveland consulting firm known as the Center for Family Business estimates that at least 500 women are currently running family companies in the US. Those women include a daughter now presiding over 125 Haagen-Daz ice cream parlor, and two sisters who bought a division of a Youngstown steel company from their father. The Center for Family Business adds that women now account for 20 to 50 percent of the audiences at their training seminars on family business. ✓

—Cynthia White

Book Reviews continued

The beginning of the novel finds Rennie sans breast, sans Jake, her apartment just invaded by a pervert who has left behind a rope as a macabre calling card. Sensing that perhaps things aren't going so well, Rennie decides to get away. Like many sour, brooding *norteamericanos*, she goes to the Caribbean, picking the unfortunate spot of St. Antoine, an undefined island which represents any number of pre-revolutionary, post-colonial nations throughout the Caribbean. There, while writing a travel piece about an island no one would ever want to visit, Rennie reconstructs her life around a new acknowledgement of her own mortality.

Coming to terms with her illness, Rennie shifts from past to present and relives her life step by step: her childhood in a repressive Christian town, her relationship with Jake, which comes to an end after she is "kissed by death," her operation, and her infatuation with her doctor. Through the slow building of Rennie's past life, a picture of a sarcastic, careful woman emerges, a sharp wit who categorizes mercilessly and is so concerned with surfaces that she has become alienated from her insides.

As in many Western novels, the Caribbean is used as a symbol for many things: the natural world, the unbridled id, and other dark forces. The country where she finds herself is between colonial rule and autonomy, governed by an aging despot whose rule is challenged by a group of idealists, and Rennie gets caught up in a revolution that is an absurd parody of Third World politics. But while this cloak-and-dagger plot is a bit silly, the personal observations she makes about colonialism and male dominance are not.

Through the parallel stories of Rennie and the inhabitants of St. Antoine, Atwood arrives at a metaphor for the decade. And, as in Susan Sontag's brilliant *Illness as Metaphor*, Atwood demonstrates how cancer has become a metaphor for this century. An upwardly mobile career woman, Rennie's unanswered questions from the '60s are buried under her daily concerns. She sees cancer as a lack of control, and speaks of its cells inside her: "...the evil ones...working away with furious energy, like yeast." Like bits of carcinogens, the unanswered conditions of injustice, like diseased cells, can hide in the body politic for years, only to fester out of control into brushfire wars and violence.

The end of the novel is like the effort of a drowning woman trying to save herself. It's painful to snap into awareness and feel the first gasp of air bursting water-soaked lungs. But the pain is an awakening into life and responsibility, a realization that although everything must die, there's a great deal to be done in the time that one is here.

With their combinations of bleakness and hope, humor and horror, these two novels are both a joy and a sorrow to experience. Had I read them as I grew up, I don't know which impulse would have been stronger, a desire to shrink back into childhood in horror of what was ahead or to confidently go forth, knowing what ambushes awaited. ✓

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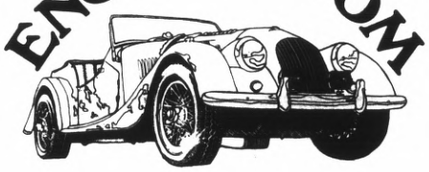

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ARTS

'The Road Warriors': Sheer Excitement

by Richard von Busack

IN the post-nuclear holocaust world of the future, the Australian outback has become a war zone where high-speed stock cars and motorcycles combat for gasoline and canned dog food—two substances more precious than life itself. Armed with a variety of crossbows, clad in ultra-bondage uniforms with spikes and chains and black leather, the rulers of this future wasteland are virtually unstoppable. Their inhuman sadism and greed makes them invulnerable—until Max arrives.

George Miller, an Australian MD-turned-director, has taken a simple theme—uncomplicated evil and unambiguous good—and created the most stunning, the most electrifying, and the most entertaining movie of the year in his new film, *The Road Warriors*. I can't remember a recent movie that provided this kind of excitement unless it was the coincidentially-titled *The Warriors*, the superb 1980 film about a street gang's harrowing night-long odyssey across New York.

Max (Mel Gibson, the handsome young actor who starred in *Gallipoli*) is a loner who drives the endless highways of the outback in a scarred Trans-Am with only a dog for company. While scavenging for petrol, he encounters a cringingly amiable gyrocopter pilot (Bruce Spence) who exchanges for his life the information that one of the last oil refineries is hidden in the outback, armed to the teeth and under 24-hour siege. In his hunger for gasoline, and mostly against his better judgement, Max winds up working for the besieged oil family to try to help them escape from this future version of Fort Apache.

Gibson's character Max was first introduced in the low-budget *Mad Max*, which was a cult success in both Australia and the US. A highway patrolman whose family was killed by the marauding gangs, Max (as portrayed by Gibson) is a coldly magnetic character, an Australian Clint Eastwood with more depth and humanity. But you don't really have a chance to analyze character, as *The Road Warrior* is so close to total action that it precludes this. With roots that go deep into the Western movie tradition, *The Road Warriors* is in many ways a return to that format.

The despair of the Vietnam War has not touched Australia; the unhappy childhoods of the road warriors don't matter a damn to Miller, who has made his savages as unsympathetic and detestable as possible. As the most ferocious of them all, Wez (Vernon Wells), has given the screen something so uncompromisingly loathsome, so unrepentently satanic that he has added a black star to the galaxy of screen villains. A half-human, crossbow-armed monster with a fire-engine red mohawk and a disgusting little van-dyke beard, Wells makes Belloq the Nazi (from *Raiders Of The Lost Ark*) look as tame as Dinah Shore.

The cast is uniformly good, as is what little there is of the screenplay, and there are few false or campy notes in the film. Worth particular attention are the Feral Kid (Emil Minty), a half-aboriginal child with a razor-edge boomerang (we don't get its handiwork in our laps, fortunately), and the aforementioned Bruce Spense, the gawky, servile gyropilot who proves his mettle at the end. The female characters (especially Virginia Hey as the gallant Warrior Woman) are all finely drawn. But the autos are the real stars of the show and the grueling 13-minute climactic road battle is one of the most gripping adventure/suspense sequences I've ever seen.

The Road Warriors is violent; there's no way around that. But the violence is neither desensitizing nor gratuitous; it simply adds to urgency of the film. The violence is mostly suggested; there are plenty of reaction shots and long-distance photography for the most brutal scenes. One horrifying sequence where the leader of the motorcycle gang taunts the entrenched oilers by killing prisoners on the rocky hillside above the camp is shot at nightfall and screened with flames. It's as if Hieronymus Bosch were a suspense film director. It could be that the Aussies are not quite ready for the high-tech violence of American films. Conversely, the film is much more technically proficient than the usual film from down under. The photography (by Dean Semler) and the sound quality are both superb.

In interviews, the director has said that he wanted to create a heroic archetype such as those suggested in Joseph Campbell's *The Hero With A Thousand Faces*. In *Road Warriors* he has achieved this with distinction. ✓

RECORD REVIEW

Mercury Poisoning
Another One Bites the Dust

by Leslie Madden

Queen has been noted for its high-quality approach to music—sparing no expense to make everything just right. If such is the case, then what happened with *Hot Space*? Most songs on this album are typical of the pre-programmed disco era, accompanied, of course, by the high screeching voice of Freddie Mercury. The lyrics are, for the most part, blatant sexual innuendos that bear little or no resemblance to the group's better work (for example, *The Game*). In *Hot Space* all the members of Queen have been allowed to demonstrate their songwriting skills—the result proves that they are less than adept at this exercise.

The very first song on this uniformly bad album is title "Staying Power." Only a very dense individual could fail to discern the meaning of such verses as "I wonder where we're gonna stick it, I wonder when we're gonna trick it, Blow, baby blow, Let's get down and go go." There is no need to go on; the rest of the song says the same thing with slightly different words. Another interesting entry is "Body Language." I'll bet you can't guess what that's about. This song consists of Freddie Mercury repeating "Give me your body (pronounced bod-ayee)" about 25 times with a few other lines mixed in for variety—of which this album has precious little. The first side of *Hot space* (and much of the second) is devoted, almost without exception, to heavy use of synthesizers—hence its disco flavor. The group hasn't used them on earlier albums, and one may wonder why they decided to use them now. They make the music seem synthetic—too slick and showy. Some of the songs, for example "Life Is Real" (song for Lennon), start out with slim possibilities. These fade quickly, however, as the song progresses. Mercury has a good vocal range; it is a mystery why he wants to spend *so* much time on the highest notes. The only time his voice descends from a screech is when it falls to a low, grating moan, as in "Body Language" when he sings the physical praises of an unnamed lady—"You've got red lips, Snakes in your eyes, Long legs, great thighs, You've got the cutest ass I've ever seen..." Can't they think of anything else to sing about?

As is evident from their *Greatest Hits* album, Queen is capable of producing good material. "Crazy Little Thing Called Love," "Another One Bites The Dust," and "The Game" are just a few examples of their better work. But *Hot Space* is so utterly banal as to make one wonder how Queen could even consider releasing it. Perhaps they simply ran out of good material. Not producing an album for a few years is infinitely better than producing a terrible one every year. The professional reputation of a group can rapidly deteriorate if the quality of their records falls consistently short.

As mentioned before, "Hot Space" makes a very poor showing in the variety department. Each song sounds a little bit like the one that preceded it. There are perhaps one or two songs that do not deal with sex or contain some sexual innuendo. The attempted love song "*Las Palabras de Amor*" ("Words of Love") falls flat halfway through, the victim of a slow, plodding melody. If *Hot Space's* general theme was supposed to be love, or a reasonable facsimile, then it has missed its mark rather badly. Maybe disco fanatics will see something good in *Hot Space*, but it leaves me cold. ✓

BOOK REVIEW

The Seventh Game: Almost Perfect

by **Patrick Burnson**

The Seventh Game *By Roger Kahn. 336 pp. New American Library. $13.95.*

Johnny Lee Longboat is a 41-year-old pitcher with a "one hundred and forty-one year-old arm." When Roger Kahn's new novel begins, he's about to take the mound for what might be his final outing—the World Series' seventh game. But what might be his final outing—the climactic day in the life of a veteran hurler quickly expands into the history of a career and of the institution called baseball.

The Seventh Game is peopled with a great variety of the sport's most colorful denizens, and no one is spared Kahn's ironic, sharp-witted treatment. Reporters, managers, the player's wives and mistresses—even the baseball commissioner—are pinned down and examined in revealing detail. But it is the sum of one man's professional and private life, after all, that we finally come to care most about.

Longboat is another one of baseball's aging heroic athletes, still struggling against the ravages of time. He is a self-educated but remarkably literate character who can quote Shakespeare and Thomas Hardy, able not only to feel but to articulate his heightened sense of mortality. Faced with the imminent prospect of retirement, he is forced to reconcile a plague of personal and familial conflicts, which include making a choice between his wife and "the other woman."

Longboat suffers from a more general anxiety, though, which far exceeds the boundaries of a single game, even one as important as this. He's still haunted by the legacy of his defeated, alcoholic father, who was doomed to remain in the minor and service ball leagues. And he worries about his distant and troubled son who hates baseball but seems hardly capable of loving much else.

So October 14 is Longboat's day of epiphany, when his greatest assets are an overhand curve and clutch-time concentration. And even though he's trapped between generations, our man is tougher than his dad and in some ways more youthful than his boy. After playing for 20 years, he has managed to accrue enough guile and finesse to still challenge the league's best hitters.

In some ways the novel is the fictional counterpart to Kahn's best-selling *The Boys Of Summer*, written a decade ago. Both books use flashbacks and cinematic jumpcuts to reconstruct the past and draw the present into sharper focus. The two works share many of the same thematic concerns, but here we're given a lurid picture of baseball's seamy side as well: the gambling, whoring, and racism that run through all of America's professional sports.

The final showdown between Longboat's tradition-bound "New York Mohawks" and the upstart "Los Angeles Mastadons" is the book's major triumph. The author is always on safe territory when he sticks to telling about the game itself, and thse chapters dealing with ball field competition provide the most powerful, dramatic reading. This is not to say that the story is without flaws. What Kahn sets out to do in terms of character analysis and motivation is at times too brief to be effective and the narrative tends to rely on sportstalk platitudes whenever there's a lag in tension. But these are problems rooted in enthusiasm and easily forgiven.

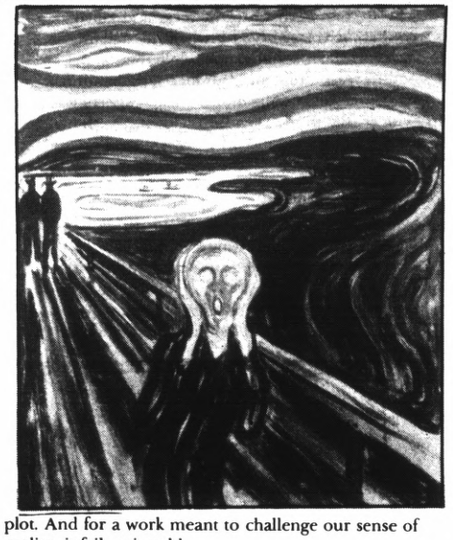
Having been a newsman and sports reporter for much of his early life, Kahn knows how to conjure a striking image with a quick spare phrase and journalistic economy. Covering the championship "Brooklyn Dodgers" (to whom the "Mohawks" bear more than a passing resemblance) was a challenge that must have been both demanding and exhilarating. Fortunately, a good deal of that genuine passion for "the bums" and what they symbolized has been captured in this work.

This is perhaps the best sports fiction to come along in some time and certainly should be read by anyone interested in our culture's most poetic and enduring game. ✓

THEATER

Ghost Sonata
A Screamer

by **Pat Burnson**



Strindberg's *Ghost Sonata,* written in 1906, shortly before his death, is said to have been the most misunderstood of all his dramas. Its dark misanthropic view and surrealistic stagecraft left Sweden's theatergoers outraged and bewildered. Not until it arrived in Germany a few years later did it enjoy any real measure of success. The pre-war tension of a nation destined to defeat was a political-psychological climate most congenial to the playwright's bleak vision. Expressionistic painters like Heckel, Kirchner, Nolde, and Grosz discovered in Strindberg a soulmate who confirmed their own dread for the future. But while German Expressionism is still with us and very much in vogue with American audiences right now, Strindberg's plays continue to remain obscure and largely inaccessible. Judging from the production of *Ghost Sonata* currently underway at UCSC's Performing Arts Theater, it's easy to see why.

Despite the creative stage direction of visiting artist Jim Clancy and Norvid Roos's masterful set decoration, this play suffers from an interminable lack of vitality. Nowhere in *The Ghost Sonata* can one find a single glimmer of hope or humor capable of lifting it from its maudlin, stuporous plot. And for a work meant to challenge our sense of reality, it fails miserably.

The play's characters are based on people whom Strindberg saw in his respectable suburb of Ostermalm. There's a rich old man (acted by Ward Willats) who ostentatiously dispenses charity to beggars, a youngish man who plays cards with three old people who "looked like mummies" and the play's two main characters, the young girl (Shirley Jones) and Arkenholz (Edward Coughlen) who were probably modeled on Strindberg's own daughter Greta and her fiance. Together and apart, they wander listlessly, cloaked by deception, in a hostile world where "all human virtue is a sham."

Like its musical counterpart, this sonata is a three-part movement unbroken by intermission. It was written as part of a trilogy of chamber plays designed for performance in Strindberg's "Intimate Theater," which seated only 161 people.

Intimacy certainly *was* achieved by this production last Sunday evening, since a group of less than 30 came out to attend. And misplaced titters from a bored and restless audience were *de rigueur* that night as the cast struggled through their 90-minute cycle. The recorded music would suddenly swell to signal the coming of an ominous or transitional moment and the actors shouted their lines in the vain hope that volume alone would make this lifeless dialogue more compelling.

What ultimately spoils the play, though, is its absolute lack of levity. Even in the most dire work of Strindberg's many admirers—O'Neill, Pinter, Ionesco—there are some humanly comic moments in which to take solace. Posters of paintings by Edvard Munch (that other Nordic depressive) adorn the outer walls of the PA building and serve to buttress the foreboding one finds inside. This is just the kind of help not needed here; the blend of dreamy melodrama quickly becomes tiresome and pedantic.

In the program notes, director Clancy concludes with a sort of apologia that for me best summed up the experience while acknowledging the play's weaknesses: "Strindberg's *Ghost Sonata*, a great and difficult play upon which we are breaking our teeth tonight, has meaning, weight, import, but it cannot be fully expressed in rational discourse. It is, above all, a 'felt' object, which is not to say that is is absurd or meaningless. You must give yourself to it in the same way that Strindberg submitted to unseen forces when he told his third wife that he could not accompany her on their honeymoon trip...'he groaned out: 'We are not going, the powers will not allow it.' "

Ah, if only I had submitted to unseen forces and had not gone to see this drivel. For the modern audience, this play is simply too much. Compared to the *Ghost Sonata*, Gunter Grass novels and Bergman films seem like comic romps. And although UCSC's Theater Arts Board mounted an earnest and ambitious project here, the final result is insufferable. ✓

A passage from Goat's Story, *available by mail order.*

IF you drive down the Santa Monica Freeway on your way to one of Los Angeles's crowded beaches, scarred by overuse and the hundred thousand substances the citizens have seen fit to dump into the ocean, you will pass through my home town of Culver City. And passing through it is one of the wisest choices you can make. A grim industrial suburb of 30,000 people ringed on one side by postwar suburbs and on the other by the Inner City itself, bisected by Ballona Creek, a cement drainage ditch indistinguishable in size and content from the Love Canal, Culver City was built in the late '40s to house workers at the Hughes Aircraft Company on Jefferson Boulevard. The jetworks are closed for the most part, as stricken and bleak as everything else is in the area, but the workers, aged and wheezing with asbestos, still congregate at the hundreds of beer bars on Washington Boulevard. The clawed hand of gentrification will never reach into Culver City; the mummy of quaintness does not slumber here, waiting to be awakened by the tannis leaves of high finance. There is one historical ruin in Culver City, and that is the remnants of the MGM-Selznick studios complex, a fire-gutted dinosaur which has been gobbled up on the south side by condominiums, although a few lonely sound stages are still in service. The 12-foot walls still surround the studio on all sides; there is a sense of loneliness and despair around the film factory as if it retained some memory of the anguish and suffering caused by Louis B. Mayer.

There is another historical spot of note in the north part of Culver City, and that is the imitation colonial walls of Hamilton High School. It is familiar at first, this high school, and then it slaps you into recognition: why, isn't that...yes it is, the filming site of *Room 222*. It still stands, surrounded by ugly shrubbery that no abuse can kill. It's like a monument to bad television: the tomb of the unknown program.

You can see this all from the freeway, the 200-foot billboard of MGM, replete with snarling lion and a giant advertisement for a TV show that has just been canceled or a film that has just reached Alaska. And, on the other side, that quasi-familiar bell tower of Walt Whitman-Alexander Hamilton High School. It lolls under a thick lavender-khaki filter of industrial fog, which only is dispelled (for reasons I've never been able to figure out) on New Year's Day. Could it have something to do with the mysterious rituals of the Rose Parade, which lures so many midwesterners to their doom when they see the sparkling blue skies on television? There's no telling. In any case, the freeway is the highest spot in the area, and you get the complete vista, one of the most unprepossessing in the state, from the westbound lane.

But keep your eyes on the road: you'll need them to negotiate the Robertson Avenue off-ramp (better known as the Widowmaker), a pretzel-shaped mini-autobahn that shoots you like a rocket into the traffic on Venice Boulevard. T-bone collisions are frequent. Once off the freeway, you steer through a maze of buildings and lethargic traffic. There are Winchell's donuts and used car lots, hand laundries and TV repair shops, all overshadowed by thick telephone lines which define the azimuth of the sky as bars do a prison window.

My family relocated in Culver City. As far as I was concerned, it ran a poor second to the place we had left, and besides I had no friends there. But in time, it had its own charm. I grew to like the quiet rushing sound of the freeway a block and a half away. At night, especially late at night, it sounded like a waterfall. There were the wails of police cars, but to me they sounded like justice. In fact, I grew less and less concerned about burglars (at first, I slept with a steak knife next to my bed so that I could savagely fillet the arm of any intruder). No, what worried me was ghosts. Our last house was patently unhaunted, unless it was by the fierce grease-eating desert ants that we killed by the billions. But this new place, a compact, homey pink house with redwood shingles and a cyclone fence in the backyard, had been purchased at a savings because the previous owner, an insurance salesman named Davidson, had been struck by a car and killed. Houses were haunted, I had heard, when the departed had failed to pay off some obligation while they were alive; it stood to reason that an insurance salesman must have plenty of unfulfilled obligations. I kept expecting to wake up one evening to see Davidson, glowing, with his head tucked under his arm and a fender wrapped around his midriff.

But we were a noisy, boisterous, rowdy group, my three brothers, one sister and I, and we kept spectres at a distance. I was ensconsed in Davidson's old den, a converted garage with louvered windows and doors —indeed, if it hadn't been rooted to the floor, the whole room could have easily been folded like an accordian and carried away. It surveyed the end of the driveway on a slight rise so that when a car pulled into the driveway at night, the room would suddenly be bathed in brilliant, Hiroshima-like light and the car in question would pull up within a yard of the room. The first summer there was a study in morbidity; I was dreadfully lonely and I knew no one in the neighborhood. This is not to say that I had no friends; I had one in particular—my car. We Los Angelenos have a resemblance to the 4-H Club. Just as young farm boys and girls raise sickly lambs to radiant sheephood, checking them for scours and bottlejaw so that they might someday disappear into the grinding jaws of the consumer, so we were given half-dead stock cars to repair and nourish to life so that they could return to the wrecking yard. Mine was a beautiful 1963 Impala, which I named Sorcerer after the truck in *Wages Of Fear*. It had taken me a good eight months (together with long, painful lessons from the California driving school) to learn how to pilot Sorceror, but it had been worth it. Unfortunately, the radiator hose died soon after my brother Hank and I got it on its feet, and the cooling system converted to manual after that. Soon, I was travelling with jars and jugs and bottles of water in the trunk to pour into the radiator As much as I loved the car, I was forced to recognize

I named my car "Sorcerer" after the truck in **Wages Of Fear**

another problem—the machine attracted police like a bird does a cat. I was pulled over frequently, and ventures out in the car became more and more perilous. Getting caught in traffic was even more frightening; the engine ticked like a bomb and the temperature dial creeped farther and farther into the red with every trip. I'm not quite sure when exactly the block cracked, but it could have been at any time, after all, you can't pour cold water onto red hot metal and expect it to endure forever. But summer rolled on, and I became something of an expert in chronicling the number of parts that can go wrong in a car. I had thought that the master cylinder was just a character on the old *Felix The Cat* show; I was wrong.

When not scheming ways to finance Sorceror's repairs, I was sprawled on a plastic couch in the backyard, which adhered to my skin like a band-aid, reading one James Bond novel after another. And there was another pastime—the demon alcohol, with which I made acquaintance.An elderly clerk at Thriftown Liquors apparently couldn't tell that I was underage, and as I made pitchers of lemonade and gin for myself and my friends, I began to feel that life in the West Side was not going to be that bad after all... ✓

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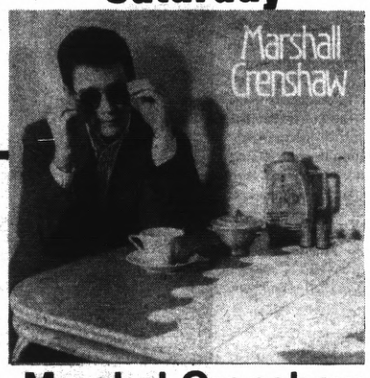

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